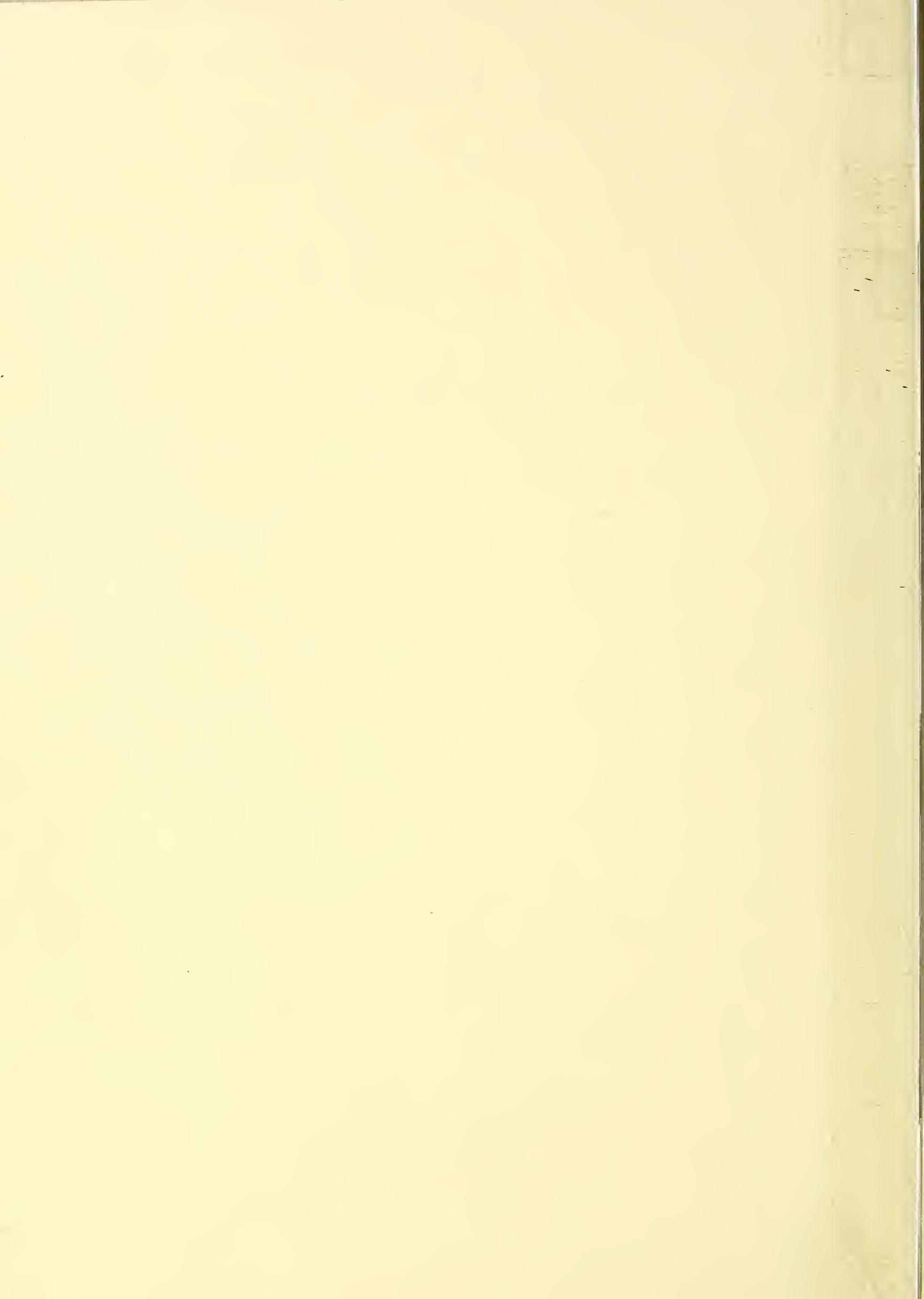


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A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 4.

BOSTON, MASS., FEB. 15, 1901.

NO. 8.

Your Subscription Ended

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EDITORIAL HINTS.

Do your best.
Hustle or bust.
Disinfect often.
Study to please.
Ground hog day.
Don't be a kicker.
Don't get sluggish.
Improve as you go.
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Nothing like energy.
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Never too old to learn.
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Breed for eggs and meat.
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Have you a poultry library?
February—short but decisive.
Prosper by others experience.
Quality has a double meaning.
Politics and poultry don't mix.

Experimental Farm Notes.

The Year's Record Completed—Large Increase in Number of Eggs and Layers—White Wyandotte Hen, No. 45, Champion for the Year—Large Number of Eggs Laid Outside the Nest—General Notes and Comments.

The year is ended. During December there has been quite an increase in the number of eggs and layers, it looking like a final struggle to make up for lost ground.

The large number of eggs laid outside the nests (principally by pullets) was something remarkable. We hope to offset that the coming year, when we will be breeding almost entirely from yearling hens. There is no telling to what hens these eggs belong. We firmly believe that if they could have been recorded we would have much better egg records to report.

The following table of eggs found outside the nests each month will explain itself:

PENS:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jan.	3	12	33		13	9	6	11		2
Feb.	3	5	14	4	2	20	7	21		2
Mar.	20	24	16	11	6	31	14	23	16	4
April	16	13	9	10	2	25	3	21	16	6
May	41	22	13	20	3	17	9	14	18	13
June	18	6	20	12	11	16	18	4	20	11
July	7	12	36	15	9	18	55	13	21	48
August	17	15	55	10	4	7	43	14	7	43
Sept.	3		16	3	34	6	13	8	7	51
Oct.			9				3			13
Nov.			4			1		5		2
Dec.			5		4			15	1	1
Total,	128	109	230	85	88	150	171	149	106	196

Making a grand total of 1,412 eggs found outside the nests during the year.

While we know that much of the above odd laying was due to pullets, at the same time we are mindful of the fact that at least a dozen different styles of trap nests were in use. Some of these nests the hens would not occupy at all, and a number of nests frequently failed in operation. Another cause can be assigned to not having a sufficient number of nests in each pen. We find that it requires one nest for every three hens.

So taking the large number of odd eggs into consideration, we think the fact that we have reached the 150 egg mark is a good indication that we have grand layers in our flocks, for it is quite likely

that the 150 mark would have been passed had it been possible to record every egg.

During the month of December the following number of hens were laying:

Pen No. 0	0
1	3
2	2
3	1
4	8
5	13
6	4
7	6
8	2
9	6
R. I. Reds	9
Miscellaneous	5
Total,	59

A gain of 33 layers over last month.

The above table represents the following number of layers of each breed:

Wyandottes	27
Brahmas	10
Rhode Island Reds	9
White Plymouth Rocks	8

During the month the following number of eggs were laid (not including miscellaneous stock):

Wyandottes, 27 head, 324 eggs; average	12
R. I. Reds, 9 head, 90 eggs; average	10
W. P. Rocks, 8 head, 55 eggs; average	8.7
Brahmas, 10 head, 75 eggs; average	7.5

The highest number of eggs we gathered in one day, during the month of December, was 28; the lowest number 11.

The highest number of Brahma eggs received in one day was 5; the lowest number 1.

The highest number of Wyandotte eggs received in one day was 16; the lowest number 5.

The highest number of White Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 5; the lowest number 0.

The highest number of Rhode Island Red eggs received in one day was 5; the lowest number 0.

The standing of individual layers is as follows (from January 1 to end of year):

No. 45, White Wyandotte	150 eggs
46, White Plymouth Rock	142
86, Rhode Island Red	138
38, White Wyandotte	132
75, White Plymouth Rock	131
26, White Wyandotte	128
66, White Plymouth Rock	126

No. 13, White Wyandotte.....	125 eggs
16, " ".....	120
30, " ".....	118
73, White Plymouth Rock.....	118
Silver Wyandotte.....	115
22, White Wyandotte.....	113
77, White Plymouth Rock.....	111
16, Brahma (Felch).....	108
4, White Wyandotte.....	107
15, " ".....	107
17, " ".....	106
7, " ".....	105
59, Brahma (Cost).....	103
52, White Plymouth Rock.....	103
34, Brahma (Felch).....	102
76, White Plymouth Rock.....	101
32, Brahma (Felch).....	100
36, Brahma (Cost).....	99
81, White Plymouth Rock.....	98
47, Brahma (Cost).....	97
5, White Wyandotte.....	97
28, " ".....	95
11, " ".....	94
43, " ".....	93
35, " ".....	93
43, Brahma (Felch).....	93
52, " (Cost).....	92
23, White Wyandotte.....	91
63, White Plymouth Rock.....	91
62, Brahma (Cost).....	90
46, " ".....	90
61, " ".....	88
21, " (Felch).....	88
58, " (Cost).....	86
82, Rhode Island Red.....	86
70, White Plymouth Rock.....	85
37, White Wyandotte.....	83
29, " ".....	82
6, Brahma (Roberts).....	82
91, Rhode Island Red.....	82
94, " ".....	80
17, Brahma (Felch).....	80
45, Brahma (Cost).....	79
57, " ".....	78
92, Rhode Island Red.....	78
93, " ".....	78
33, White Wyandotte.....	78
12, " ".....	78
21, " ".....	77
33, " ".....	75
65, Brahma (Cost).....	75
27, " ".....	73
41, White Wyandotte.....	73
14, " ".....	72
32, Brahma (Felch).....	71
30, " ".....	70
13, White Wyandotte.....	70
41, " ".....	69
3, " ".....	68
20, Brahma (Felch).....	68
54, " (Cost).....	67
25, " ".....	66
39, White Wyandotte.....	66
67, White Plymouth Rock.....	66
54, " ".....	65
68, Brahma (Cost).....	65
1, " (Roberts).....	65
40, " (Felch).....	63
12, " ".....	63
15, " ".....	63
24, White Wyandotte.....	63
49, " ".....	63
59, White Plymouth Rock.....	63
64, " ".....	62
2, White Wyandotte.....	61
8, " ".....	61
88, Rhode Island Red.....	60
95, " ".....	60

* * *

Averaging up the above individual records we have the following:

W. P. Rocks, 14 head, 1362 eggs; average 97.4
 W. Wyandottes, 33 head, 3013 eggs; average 91.10
 Brahmas, Cost, 15 head, 1248 eggs; average 83.3
 R. I. Reds, 8 head, 662 eggs; average 82.6
 Brahs, Felch, 12 head, 969 eggs; average 80.9
 " Roberts, 2 head, 147 eggs; average 73.1

* * *

During the year some of the hens that started in the contest January 1, 1900, died, some were sold, and a few laid under 60 eggs each. We have reserved the latter to see if in their second year they will do better than in the first.

While we used every effort to have this report correct, we regret to say that it is not complete. A great many eggs were laid that we could not credit—some on the roosts, some in corners of the house, some in the runs, etc. As our pens last year contained principally pullets, we think that the main cause can

be laid to that for so many eggs being laid outside the nests. This year we will use mostly yearling hens and note the difference.

As a great many pullets did not begin laying before February, their year did not really end with the close of 1900. But we had to fix the date for the calendar year so as to save time in keeping the individual record.

The highest individual egg record for the month of December belongs to White Wyandotte hen No. 16, she having laid 21 eggs.

The total number of eggs laid on the farm during December was 590, being a gain of 435 over the amount laid last month.

During December the highest price we received for eggs was 33 cents a dozen; lowest, 28 cents; average, 31 cents.

* * *

Following is a statement of the income and expenses of the Experimental Farm for 1900:

White Wyandotte eggs,	\$169.20
Light Brahma eggs,	132.49
White Leghorn eggs,	57.98
Rhode Island Red eggs,	3.53
Barred Plymouth Rock eggs,	7.00
White Plymouth Rock eggs,	65.26
Table eggs,	98.93
White Wyandotte fowls,	41.76
Light Brahma fowls,	39.30
White Leghorn fowls,	6.80
Rhode Island Red fowls,	17.23
Barred Plymouth Rock fowls,	18.25
White Plymouth Rock fowls,	39.24
Hen manure, etc.,	78.69

Total, \$775.66

EXPENSE:

Feed,	\$234.28
Postage,	11.42
Boxes for shipping fowls,	2.20
Bedding,	9.02
Egg baskets,	4.52
Expressage, freight and hauling,	3.42
Advertising and printing,	43.83
Telephone and telegraph,	14.10
P. O. Box Rent,	1.00
Stock purchased,	40.05
Incidentals,	15.19

Total, \$379.03

Profit, \$396.63

* * *

The stock on hand January 1, 1901, was as follows:

BREEDING STOCK:

58 Brahma hens,	\$116.00
2 Brahma cocks,	6.00
4 Brahma cockerels,	8.00
48 Wyandotte hens and pullets,	96.00
6 Wyandotte cockerels,	12.00
1 Wyandotte cock,	3.00
16 White Plymouth Rock hens,	32.00
1 White Plymouth Rock cock,	3.00
2 White Plymouth Rock cockerels,	4.00
14 B. P. Rock hens and pullets,	28.00
3 B. P. Rock cockerels,	6.00
11 Rhode Island Red hens,	22.00
1 Rhode Island Red cock,	2.00
1 Rhode Island Red cockerel,	2.00
1 Silver Wyandotte hen,	1.00
Trio White Wonders,	6.00

Total, \$347.00

SURPLUS STOCK:

4 Light Brahma pullets,	\$6.00
1 Brahma cockerel,	1.50
10 Market chicks,	2.50
8 Barred Rock pullets,	8.00
8 Wyandotte pullets,	16.00
5 Barred Rock cockerels,	5.00
8 Wyandotte cockerels,	16.00
3 Brahma hens,	6.00

Total, \$60.00

\$407.00

LIGHT BRAHMAS. Highest standard—Best show record. Eggs \$3 a sitting. Selected young birds of superior merit at fair prices for fine specimens. ROBERT HAMILTON, Ben-Avon, Pa.

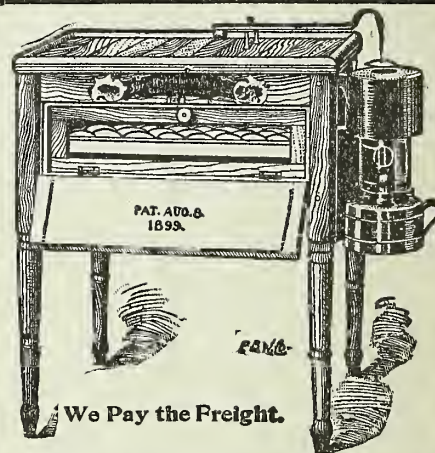
During 1900, \$310.07 (including labor) was spent on improvements, and \$16.44 for tools.

December 9th the two White Wonder pullets sent us by A. L. Merrill, Auburn, Maine, each laid an egg, and up to the close of December gave us 17 eggs. Since then they have been doing very good laying, as our report next month will show. We are very much pleased so far with the White Wonders and believe that these two pullets are going to do some heavy laying during the year.

We have added to our breeding yards for this season two fine Light Brahma cockerels we purchased from I. K. Felch & Son, Natick, Mass. Mr. Felch knowing our views on the utility question, sent us two birds that will give a good account of themselves. They possess fine yellow legs, yellow skin, and, in fact, every point that could be desired in a utility Brahma. One of the cockerels has that long body so characteristic in the laying type of the breed, and the other has what Uncle Isaac terms the "New York style"—short in joints. Each year we infuse new blood from Felch's yards, and that we consider one of the secrets of our good Brahma stock.

We are at present testing Darling & Company's meat scraps, and the Sanitas Co.'s disinfectants on the Farm, and give a report of the same in the editorial columns of this issue.

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Common Sense Folding Brooder
 For indoor or outdoor use. No ladder
 for the chicks to climb.

Our Egg Club.

Grand Laying Records by Hens Owned by Readers of A FEW HENS—Methods of Feeding and Care—Reports Solicited.

Fred A. Hanaford, So. Lancaster, Mass., writes: "During December, fourteen of our pullets laid 20 eggs each or over, as follows:

"White Wyandottes—Nos. 168, 177, 181, 184; 195, 203 and 206, twenty each. Nos. 176, 185 and 192, twenty-two each. No. 198, twenty-five eggs.

"Buff Wyandottes—Nos. 216 and 217, twenty-two each. No. 250, twenty eggs.

"If we had received our clover meal early in the month as we ought, we think we would have had a better record.

"We feed grain buried in the litter on the bottom of the pens at daylight in the morning—about one quart to 17 birds—composed of 1-2 wheat, 1-4 cracked corn and 1-4 oats. At noon a light feed of raw turnips or mangels or cut bone, or perhaps a few handfuls of wheat, oats, barley or buckwheat in the litter. At night an hour before sundown, feed the mash, all they will eat, made up of about a fifth each of cornmeal, Quaker oat feed, clover meal, white middlings and mixed feed (mostly bran). To this is added the best meat scraps we can buy on the days we do not have the fresh cut bone. Always salt the mash a little, but use no pepper, ginger or condiments.

"On sunny days the windows are opened wide during the middle of the day, giving us all the advantages of the scratching shed, with none of the drawbacks. The result is the birds are always busy, bright and healthy."

(We would be pleased to have Mr. Hanaford state what he considers are "drawbacks" of the scratching shed.—EDITOR).

* * *

Rev. M. E. Bachman, Enders, Pa., writes: "I have been experimenting in feeding and have found a good combination which I give for the benefit of the readers of A FEW HENS. It is as follows:

"Corn, 50 pounds; oats, 50 pounds; buckwheat, 50 pounds; ground together. With this chop mix 50 pounds of middlings and 100 pounds of bran.

"I feed two quarts of this mixture and one quart of ground or cut green bone, as a morning mash, to 27 pullets and three cockerels. At noon I scatter one quart wheat and buckwheat in the litter. At night I alternate corn and wheat.

"My pullets were hatched—some in April, some in June and some July 31st, and laid 307 eggs during these 28 days of January. Highest number in one day 18 eggs; least number 5 eggs."

* * *

Frank B. Ansley, Cheshire, Conn., writes: "I keep Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. I find the Leghorns to be the most profitable, take them the year round.

I find it difficult to get the Plymouth Rocks to laying in Winter. Mine are good, pure stock.

"I have this Winter 26 April-hatched pullets, all well, lively birds, but am only getting three or four eggs a day from them. At the same time I have 28 S. C. White Leghorn pullets from which I am getting 12 to 17 eggs a day right along.

"I feed a mash in the morning of one-third cooked vegetables or clover with H-O Poultry Food and bran, equal quantities. I feed what they will eat up clean in a few minutes. Noon, half handful oats to each fowl one day and a feed of green bone the next. Cabbage for green food. Night, cracked corn when it is cold, or cracked corn and oats mixed if the weather is mild. All grain is fed in a litter of leaves. Also provide plenty of grit and oyster shell in each pen.

"The house is dry and warm, facing the South. I allow 12 to 14 hens in a pen 10 x 10 feet.

"Following is my egg record for 1900. Forty S. C. White Leghorn and ten Barred Plymouth Rock pullets.

"January, 394; February, 567; March, 840; April, 892; May, 704; June, 583; July, 624; August, 612; September, 431; October, 246; November, 330; December, 488. Total, 6,711 eggs.

"Sold 472 dozen for \$128.38. Raised 185 chickens; value of broilers sold, \$35.54. Eggs used at home, 61 dozen, value \$16.47. Sold ninety pullets at 50 cents each, \$45. Paid for feed, \$74.94. Value of eggs set, \$6.50. Total expense, \$81.44. Total receipts, \$225.34. Profit, \$143.90.

"This does not include labor, having performed that myself. You will see my feed bill is not very large, as it

includes feed for young chickens as well as the hens. The way I keep the feed bill down is to give lots of green food in Summer, and I find it much better for the fowls. I feed my young chickens plenty of green stuff and raised 185 chicks out of 193 hatched, which I think is a good showing for a beginner."

13 eggs for 70 cts. P. Rocks and Wyans. 20 other vari. Catalogue 2 cts. J. A. Rubrecht, Telford, Pa.

Barred and W. P. Rocks and W. Wyan. Pure bred but not inbred. Eggs from same birds that I set from \$1 sitting; \$4 per 100. E. D. Barker, Westerly, R. I.

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(We find Plymouth Rock pullets much slower at starting to lay than we do our Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds, and it may be that is the case with Mr. Ausley's Rocks. Still it may be that he has pullets rather fat, which would delay their starting. We have May-hatched Barred Rock pullets laying like veterans.—EDITOR).

W. R. Hobbie, Kaukaee, Ills., writes: "I have a Barred Plymouth Rock hen, No. 13, that was hatched July 10, 1899, and began laying January 11, 1900. "When she was set on June 11, she had a record of 129 eggs laid. No record of her was kept after that, but she is laying now—to make a record, I hope. "This hen, and a few nice pullets, among them one or two of her daughters, are mated to produce nicely marked and colored pullets that will establish large records of large brown eggs."

E. R. Reid, Englewood, N. J., writes: "The average of my whole flock of Rhode Island Reds is 132 eggs per hen for the year 1900. Nearly all the original birds hatched and brought out a brood. Pullets commenced laying November 14 and are now laying steady. Have some hen eggs which weigh 6 to a pound; very dark brown and regular in size."

J. C. Cloud, Lansdowne, Pa., writes: "In the early part of March, 1899, I bought two thoroughbred S. C. B. Minorca pullets. They were both fine specimens of the breed, with long backs, deep bodies, large combs and lobes. They commenced laying about the middle of the month and kept it up so well during the Spring and Summer I was convinced they were very good layers.

"Reading so much about the 200-egg hen in your valuable little paper, I determined on July 26, 1899, to keep an account of the eggs laid by these two hens. Their eggs were easily identified from the Plymouth Rocks, as the Minorcas laid a large, white, chalky looking egg. The record was as follows:

Last six days of July,	8 eggs
For the month of August,	44 "
For the month of September,	28 "
A total of 80 eggs in 61 days.	

"Both hens then went into molt; one losing nearly all her feathers, the other losing but a few.

"No eggs were obtained in the months of October and November. On December 1st, the one that molted so heavily commenced laying again, giving me six eggs in ten days and then stopped for the remainder of the month.

"I was fully convinced that this was decidedly the better layer of the two, and therefore had the one that molted lightly dressed for the table.

"On January 11th Black Beauty, as I then called her, began laying again and her record for 1900, is as follows:

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Bred for Utility and Exhibition. First prize winners at Hagerstown, Danbury, Torrington, Troy, 1900, and Lenox, 1901. Stock on approval. A few fine Cockerels for sale. Eggs \$2 per 13. Fair hatch guaranteed. FREDRICK HOERLE, Torrington, Conn.

January.....	14 eggs
February.....	11 "
March.....	16 "
April.....	26 "
May.....	27 "
June.....	23 "
July.....	24 "
August.....	20 "
September.....	8 "

Total..... 169 eggs

"On September 13th she stopped laying, going into heavy molt, and gave me no more eggs until December 9th, having rested for 86 days. She then laid six eggs in nine days and stopped again. Making a total of 175 eggs from January 1st, 1900, to December 27th, 1900.

"I think her pullet year (1899) was so much better than 1900, that she must have laid very close to the 200 mark.

"I have now mated "Black Beauty" with one of Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe's high class S. C. B. Minorca cockerels, Pitt strain (having seen her advertisement in your paper), and expect to incubate all her eggs this season, with the hope of obtaining an elegant strain of heavy laying stock."

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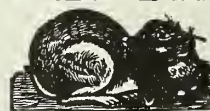
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POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 30 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. Sample free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, HEAVY LAYERS.

Bred for practical purposes. We use scratching sheds. Alternate male birds (keeping trio for each pen) and get strong fertile eggs in Winter. Eggs \$1.25 per 13; \$2.00 per 26; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.50 per 100. Can be called for at store if preferred.

I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, N. Y. City. Or Glen Cove, Long Island.

Geo. H. Freeman, Hallowell, Maine, writes: "Will send you the egg record of my White Wyandottes for their first laying year, hoping it may be of interest:

Dec., '99, 7 pullets laid 114 eggs; average 16.28
Jan., '00, 7 pullets laid 144 eggs; average 20.57
February, 7 pullets laid 112 eggs; average 16.
March, 5 pullets laid 99 eggs; average 19.80
April, 5 pullets laid 113 eggs; average 22.60
May, 5 pullets laid 94 eggs; average 18.80
June, 4 pullets laid 78 eggs; average 19.50
July, 5 pullets laid 115 eggs; average 23.
August, 4 pullets laid 78 eggs; average 19.50
Sept., 4 pullets laid 72 eggs; average 18.
October, 4 pullets laid 48 eggs; average 12.
Nov., 4 pullets laid 35 eggs; average 8.75
Average, per hen, for one year, 214.80.

"Out of 110 eggs set from these hens, I hatched 64 chicks, raised 49. Loss mostly by cats. They were hatched from the 14th day of May to June 13. Many of the pullets weigh from 5 1-2 to 6 pounds, and I have one beauty that tips the scales at 7 pounds. They have been strong and healthy since hatched, which proves to me that strong stock can be produced from the 200-egg hen, for one year at least.

"I feed a mash in the morning composed of two parts of bran, one part of linseed meal, one part of animal meal, one part of Indian meal and table scraps from family of four. Whole oats at noon and wheat at night. Green cut bone twice a week in place of oats. Leave animal meal out of mash on day when bone is fed. Plenty of clean water always before them."

WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs for hatching from stock bred for eggs. Winter layers \$1.50 per sitting. WM. WILSON, Normal, Nebraska.

Walter L. Mann, Orange, Mass., writes: "I have the Buff Plymouth Rocks but have not been able to give them any special care or any patent egg-producing food.

"My record from an average of 18 Buff Rocks, from January 1, 1900, to January 1, 1901, was as follows:
Number of eggs laid, 2,682.

Average price of eggs, per dozen, 25 3-4 cts., which brought \$56.54. Thirty-six hens and chickens sold and used, amounted to \$23.80. Extra price realized for eggs sold for hatching, \$6.25. Five barrels of manure sold, \$2. Stock on hand January 1, 1900, \$20.10. Total, \$108.69.

Paid out for food, eggs for setting, etc., \$42.48. Stock on hand January 1st, 1901, \$21.55. Total, \$64.03. Leaving a profit of \$44.66.

"Average number of eggs per hen, 149. Highest number of hens, 25. Lowest number of hens, 11."

Walter E. Overend, Worcester, Mass., writes: "Seeing some good egg records in the Egg Club columns, I append what two of mine are doing.

"One is a full blood Plymouth Rock, barred variety, and the other is Barred Plymouth Rock crossed on Black Langshan. They both began laying on November 29.

"The Barred Plymouth Rock layed regularly five eggs per week up to the last two weeks, when she increased to six eggs in seven days. She is a two-year old.

WHITE WYANDOTTE incubator eggs \$3 per hundred. M. A. KEELER, Bedford, N. Y.

Buff L. Cockerels. First premium at Suffolk Co., Riverhead. W. Darling, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

75c. WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs
Wild Rose strain. Cir. free.
E. COOK, Andover, Conn.

FOR EXCHANGE. A graphophone and records, camera, double barrel gun, rifle or bicycle for anything in the poultry line. Box 1014, Rockville, Conn.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$3.00 per 50. Stock in the Fall bred for eggs and quality. H. F. EVANS, DeHaven, Pa.

Thoroughbred Belgian Hares. Fine color and quality. Does four months' old \$1. Fully matured stock \$1.50. W. H. WARREN, Ransomville, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. Fine heavy-laying hens, mated to Hartnest Farm cockerels. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. DANIEL S. LEHMAN, Hockersville, Dauphin County, Pa. Box 28.

BEST STRAINS Buff Wyandottes (Mattison), R. C. Brown Leghorns (Kulp) R. C. Buff Leghorns, W. P. Rocks, Red Caps, R. C. B. Minorcas (Northup). \$1.00 and \$2.00. 15 eggs \$1.00. LEONARD A. WALTMAN & Co., Laddsbury, Pa.

MY WH. WYANDOTTES
averaged 95 eggs each in five months, December 1st to May. Won 3rd pullet, 3rd pen at Hartford show, 88 birds competing. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. E. L. PRICKETT, Hazardville, Conn.

WHITE P. ROCK EGGS. Prize-winning, vigorous stock; great layers of large brown eggs. Nice red eyes. \$2.00 per setting; three settings \$5.00. J. J. LYDON, Fruean Place and Highland St., Dorchester, Mass.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!
From fine birds of the best strains. Buff Rocks and Buff Wyandottes \$1.50 per 15. White Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. HENRY R. INGALLS, No. B, Nortonhill, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
500 LAYING HENS bred for eggs. Eggs from best matings (free range) \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. W. M. VREELAND, Rocky Hill, N. J.

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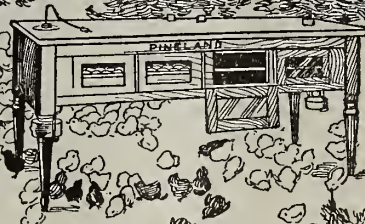
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The Greatest Simplicity of Operation.
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And the Most Durable Construction.**

These are points which count. We don't ask you to buy until you have investigated our claims. Let us send you our catalog.

We make Outdoor and Indoor brooders of all sizes that are simply marvels in simplicity and efficiency. Ours are the only Brooders which give the chicks ample room for comfort.

PINELAND INCUB. AND BROODER CO.

BOX E, JAMESBURG, N. J.



"The crossbred began at the same time, but only laid five eggs one week, then skipped two weeks on account of a cold spell, but since losing two weeks has laid five days out of seven. She is a pullet.

"They get a mash of cooked mixed feed, composed of cornmeal, clover meal, scraps, ground oats and some boiled vegetables. At noon I feed a little chicken cake. At night wheat with a little cracked corn to keep them warm.

"Two years ago I had a pen of full blood Barred Plymouth Rocks, and that Winter got three eggs a day from four pullets. I fed the same as this year, only instead of chicken cake I gave whole oats."

* * *

Samuel Bassett, Winterport Me., writes: "I have been reading your record for layers from January 1 to October 1, so thought I would give you mine for the whole flock for one year:

From December 15, 1899, to January 1, 1900, 114 hens laid 102.09 dozen eggs.

To February 1,	114 hens laid	106.11 dozen.
March 1,	114 hens laid	149.3 dozen.
April 1,	112 hens laid	157.6 dozen.
May 1,	105 hens laid	133.8 dozen.
June 1,	101 hens laid	114.2 dozen.
July 1,	98 hens laid	120 dozen.
August 1,	96 hens laid	109.1 dozen.
Sept. 1,	93 hens laid	89.6 dozen.
October 1,	79 hens laid	56.2 dozen.
Nov. 1,	75 hens laid	80 dozen.
Dec. 1,	97 hens laid	95.3 dozen.

"By the middle of November I only had 47 of the old hens. As fast as the pullets reached six months of age, I counted them as hens, but very few of them were laying at that age. I hatched 135 chicks and raised 134. Last year I hatched 160 and lost two.

"I feed the chicks for the first week a cake made of half cornmeal and half mixed feed. Also give them a little hard boiled egg. After the first week I feed a mash of half cornmeal and half mixed feed, mixed with boiling water so as to make it crumbly. Feed every three hours. At two weeks I feed just the same, but keep cracked corn by them all the time. Their quarters are kept warm. Never had a case of the gapes.

"I started to keep a few hens five years ago. Got twenty scrubs with a Brown Leghorn cock. Got a new Brown Leghorn cockerel every Fall that was unrelated. One year had thirty Plymouth Rock pullets; another year ten.

"I feed the old hens a mash mornings, of two parts mixed feed, two parts corn and oats ground together, one part flour middlings. One night I feed corn; next night oats. Cabbage in Winter. Gravel, grit, oyster shell and clean water by them all the time. They never had any green bone. Every three weeks in Winter I get two bushels of frost fish for them. Feed them all they will eat in clean troughs, morning and night. At noon about half a feed is given them in litter.

"I clean the dropping boards every morning, wash the roosts in kerosene oil once a week, keep hardwood ashes for dusting, put cedar boughs in nests. Never saw a mite. Have a few of the big lice, but not many. Am not afraid of fat; my hens are so fat that I have to sell them alive. My neighbor is

afraid of getting his hens too fat. Last month when I was getting three dozen eggs a day he was getting from one to three eggs.

"My houses are fairly warm, the fowls never freezing their combs in them. I keep fifty-one in a pen 10 x 30 feet, thirty-two in a pen 10 x 18 feet, and twenty-nine in a pen 10 x 16 feet. All run together in Summer, not yarded.

"Five years ago I hardly knew a rooster from a hen, as I had always been at sea, except for a while when I went gunning down in Virginia. One of Mahone's men got careless and shot me in the hip. As I got old it bothered me so that I had to quit salt water.

"I built a little house on one and a half acres of land, and a small hen house. I bought twenty hens and a cat and went to keeping house. Have since built larger houses.

"For the first seven days of this month I got 316 eggs. It was rather cold here—10 degrees above to 6 below. The largest number of eggs I got in one day was 74; the lowest 14."

* * *

P. F. Hall, Millgrove, N. Y., writes: "In the Spring of 1899 my hens were all stolen, with the exception of five that were in coops with chicks (chicks hatched in April and May). In the Fall I kept a flock of forty pullets, some of which began laying in September, and October 1st I began keeping a record of the number of eggs laid each day.

"From October 1, 1899, to October 1, 1900, they laid 5,624 eggs, an average of 140.6 per hen, counting 40 hens for the full year. But in August I sold ten of them, so their average is really a little better than the above.

"The hens are a cross, White Leghorn blood predominating. I sold part of the flock to make room for others in October, and do not doubt that I sold some of my best layers. I can see that trap nests are a fine thing, but as I am situated I cannot use them."

* * *

Jay Cooke Howard, Duluth, Minn., writes; "I have rather good news for you in regard to the Wyandottes I purchased from you. They commenced to lay about the middle of November, and every day since, with but few exceptions. Those four hens have between them supplied us with either one or two eggs a day, as often two as one.

"My little Leghorn pullets soon set in to follow the Wyandottes. There are seven pullets, and they are giving us two eggs a day now. About the first of December my old Leghorn hens, going on four years old, started in to lay also, and are now giving us two to five eggs a day. I have eighteen of these old hens, and it must be said that they have not had a fair show for they have been crowded in a small space with seven cockerels, pending the completion of their new house which was just finished in early December."

* * *

George M. Alexander, Mystic, Conn., writes: "I do not notice any record of Buff Plymouth Rocks. I have a small flock of eight hens and six pullets. They are confined in an ordinary coop, with plenty of room for sun, air and dryness.

"During October, 1900, they laid 94 eggs; November, 53; December 91."

FEW White Wyandotte cockerels for sale. Eggs \$1 per sitting. C. R. Pignol, Dumont, N. J.

White Wyandotte Eggs

from strong, vigorous, standard size and pure white birds, one sitting \$2; two sittings \$3.50; three sittings \$4.50. Incubator eggs \$5 for 100 eggs. If you wish vigor and strength, and birds with ability to lay well send me your orders.

Light Brahma Bantam Eggs from the very best blood in America. Send me \$3 and get 15 eggs.

Reliable Incubators and Brooders, Orr's Clear Grit and other poultry supplies. Circular free. D. LINCOLN ORR, Box 9, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

HENS TEETH.

KEYSTONE GRANITE GRIT, best grit for poultry and pigeons, young chicks and brooders. Doth not crumble or go to dust. Cuts and grinds and never wears round.

100 lbs. (Trial Sample) 25 Cents.

500 lbs., Five Bags, \$1.75.

1000 lbs., Ten Bags, 3.25.

2000 lbs., Twenty Bags, 6.00.

Larger lots and price to the trade on application. Circular free. **Keystone Granite Grit Co.**, Perkiomenville, Pa.

Green Cut Clover

— and —

Niagara Poultry Food

\$1.50 PER 100 POUNDS.

Also Clover in Bales of about 150 pounds, \$1.50.

White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin Ducks, fine breeding stock, \$2.00 each.

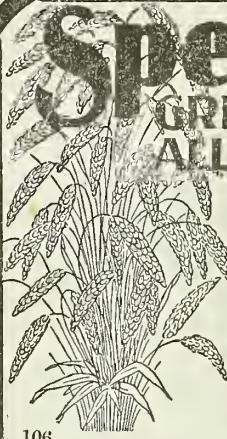
INCUBATOR EGGS \$5.00 per hundred.

Belgian Hares, pedigreed & non-pedigreed, \$1 up.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Circulars and samples free.

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Speltz Started the Farming World in 1900;
it will capture every heart in 1901, with its 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of hay, equal to Timothy, per acre. Get the genuine, buy of Salzer, the introducer.

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is one of the greatest things of the century. It is early and an enormous, fabulously big yielder, a sort bound to revolutionize corn growing.

Salzer's Vegetable Seeds.
The beauty about Salzer's vegetable seed is, that they never fail. They sprout, grow and produce. They are of such high vitality they laugh at droughts, rains and the elements, taking 1st prizes everywhere. We warrant this.

For 14 Cents and This Notice
we send 7 packages of rare, choice, fine, splendid vegetable novelties and 3 packages of brilliantly beautiful flower seeds, all worth \$1, and our big catalog for only 14c and this Notice, in order to gain 250,000 new customers in 1901, or for 10c, 10 rare farm seed samples, fully worth \$10.00 to get a start and our great catalogue.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA GROSSE, WIS.

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Our Brevity Symposium.

Readers of A FEW HENS are Invited to Answer Queries that Monthly Appear in these Columns, as Well as Ask Questions to be Answered.

No. 38.

Does it pay to raise ducks for eggs alone, same as it did when the Pekin industry was new?

From the standpoint of eggs alone I think a man would have hard work to make it pay. If he could have a special market, such as a biscuit factory, bakery, or good hotel where a large rich egg was wanted for cooking, etc., I believe one could find big pay in it.—Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y.

My experience would go to prove that Pekin ducks would not be very profitable for market eggs alone, as the large amount of food consumed comes too near the value of the eggs laid.—Abbie E. C. Lathrop, Granby, Mass.

It paid me, when I kept ducks in 1895-6.—Chas. A. French, Sandypoint, Me.

* * *

No. 39.

In picking out fowls to market in June or July, how do you avoid selling some of your best Winter layers?

Here a trap nest is found valuable, and it could be counted a good use for it. Study the records established by the trap nest.—W. R. Hobbie, Kaukaee, Ills.

By close observation and study of the fowls, where penned in small numbers, we satisfy ourselves on this point. Leg banding and a record system would reduce it to a certainty.—Robt. Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y.

I sell only cockerels and keep the pullets, in most cases. Otherwise I have only my eyes to guide me in that case. Years ago I placed the form of a great laying hen in my mind's eye.—Matt G. Robson.

So far have never sold any pullets in market in June and July, and as to old fowls base my calculations on how they did the previous Winter when pullets, and on vigorous health at time I am selecting.—Abbie E. C. Lathrop.

I don't avoid it. The only reason for selling birds at that time is that they show signs of a molt. If they molt then they will do it again in mid-Winter—that is, mine did in the past. I do not keep them into the second Winter now. My very best layers paid scarcely any profit the second Winter.—Chas. A. French.

* * *

No. 40.

Would you prefer the developing of strains of one breed for different purposes, or the breeding of separate varieties for each of the ends sought, presupposing you had a good market breed? Reply from the standpoint of (1) feasibility, and (2) profitable returns.

For profitable returns either from breeding or for market purposes, it is preferable for the development of separate varieties, for the reason that we have a better chance for improvement in each breed in regard to the production of eggs or weight of bird. At least we think this is the proper way for amateur poultrymen.—W. W. Shaw, Swissvale, Pa.

Not strains of one breed.—W. R. Hobbie.

At the present time, as a breeder of White Wyandottes exclusively, I should attempt the development of strains of one breed, believing this comparatively feasible—if time be taken to bring it about—and in the end quite as satisfactory from a financial standpoint. To the beginner, however, I should not recommend such a course, believing it fraught with too many difficulties, but it is within the power of a breeder of extended experience, with a good general purpose fowl, having plenty of room (an important factor) to work out the desired results. This plan has its disadvantages and limits, but all things considered, I incline to the view that it has outweighing advantages which turn the balance in its favor.—Robert Atkins.

Would prefer separate breeds for the different purposes. If only one breed, and I wanted an all-purpose bird, I would keep either Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes; if eggs, Leghorns or some Mediterranean breed.—Matt G. Robson.

Should select separate varieties for different purposes, thus avoiding the time it would take to develop strains of one breed and the inbreeding which would be necessitated, as it would be difficult to find unrelated stock being developed for the same purposes.—Abbie E. C. Lathrop.

My experience is limited, but each breed has some strong points and some defects. It looks more feasible and profitable to cater to the natural tendencies of one breed to lay eggs to sell, and another breed to hatch all possible into broilers when there is six cents per dozen difference in price. Neither will breeding Brahmas down small make non-setters of them. I am sure it will not.—Chas. A. French.

* * *

No. 41.

What do you use for nesting material?

I am using this Winter pine needles, raked up under white pine trees, and like them first-rate. Once a week

[Continued on page 124.]

Partridge Wyandotte Clks. H. M. Doty, Chatham, N.Y.

EGGS \$1 per sitting. White Wyandottes (Duston and Hunter strain). Barred Plymouth Rocks (Hawkins strain). RICHARD HILLIER, Jersey City, N. J.

LARGE BROWN EGGS and a lot of them from my Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. \$1 per 13. DR. C. E. WOODS, Lunenburg, Mass.

THE IDEAL BROODERS. Indoor, Outdoor, Sectional, \$5 up. Central heat. Absolutely sure supply of warmed fresh air under circular cover. Best yet. Ideal Brooder Co., East Mansfield, Mass.

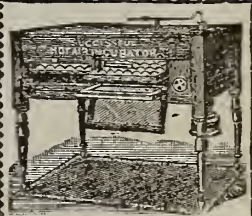
RATS Driven away alive in double-quick time. Simple, new method. Never fails. Recipe, full instructions sent for 10 cents, postpaid. GALLATIN'S Co., York, Pa.

Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Burlington, Mass. R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Mature stock for sale at all times. Special matings \$1.50 a setting.

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are scientifically perfect, a 200 size hatching more chicks than 20 hens and at a time when sitters are hard to get. As money makers, no apparatus will equal a **Successful Hatcher**. We are the largest exclusive manufacturers of standard incubators and brooders. Send 6 cents for our 154-page Catalogue, printed in 5 languages. Address, DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 423 DES MOINES, IOWA



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Get five of your friends to accept the above offer, send us their names and addresses, accompanied by fifty cents, and we will send you **Home and Flowers** and the rose plant free of all cost. Remember, our magazine three months on trial for ten cents, and a choice rose plant free to every subscriber. Address

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A FEW HENS.

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Hammonton, N. J.

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That may sound egotistical. It is somewhat that way, but at the same time it is sound facts. Our paper goes to the buyers, and that is why advertising in it pays.

Robert Atkins, the White Wyandotte breeder, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y., writes: "The year past has been the best one for sales of breeding stock I have ever known—thanks to my advertisement in A FEW HENS. I have added both quality and quantity, and intend that the coming season shall be an advance. I desire to thank you for the interest you have shown in my welfare. Believe me, it is fully appreciated. I wish you continued advancement along the lines which have made your venture unique and invaluable to the cause of utility breeders."

W. R. Curtiss & Co., Ransomville, N. Y., write: "Our business this season has been greatly increased, especially in cut clover and Niagara Poultry Food, and A FEW HENS has done her full share."

What A FEW HENS has done for these it will do for you, if you do not delay the matter. The season is on. Now is the accepted time. Don't hesitate while your neighbor is getting the lead on you. Keep thoroughbreds. Aim to have the best from a strong utility standpoint, and then tell our readers what you have. That is the way to do business.

Our Hat Off. Frank B. Ainsley, Cheshire, Conn.: "A FEW HENS is a great help to me."

Rev. M. E. Bachman, Enders, Pa.: "Am deeply interested in A FEW HENS. I believe it is the best little poultry paper published."

Harry C. Nunan, Cape Porpoise, Me.: "Am an interested reader of A FEW HENS and find each month much that is good and helpful."

M. A. Bryan, Elgin, Ills.: "My first copy of A FEW HENS was received today.

I think it is one of the best poultry papers I have seen. The condensed form of the information published is most agreeable to the busy man."

C. G. Flewwelling, St. John, N. B.: "Have taken your paper about three years and think it the Prince of Papers."

H. P. Langdon, East Constable, N. Y.: "Your A FEW HENS is helping me keep a good flow of eggs in a cold house, with occasionally a drop to 20 degrees below zero outside."

C. R. Pignol, Dumont, N. J.: "I consider your paper the best of all the poultry papers that I have seen, and know there is great success in store for it and your Farm, on the lines conducted."

A. L. Thompson, Rockford, Ills.: "Your efforts in poultry culture are grand, and A FEW HENS is the greatest paper given to the study of poultry."

Australian Testimony. We fully appreciate an indorsement of our work. What editor

would not? Far better is it to be able to quote the praise of others than to be constantly "tooting our own horn." Following we quote what the *Australian Hen* has to say of our efforts, and hope that we merit every word of it:

"All the way from the United States comes this testimonial to the *Australian Hen*."

"I received the *Australian Hen* and will give you a good sendoff in October number. Your paper is very interesting and you make a good start—keep it up."

"These words of encouragement come from the pen of Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, New Jersey, a well known American poultry breeder and Editor of that ideal poultry paper A FEW HENS. Mr. Boyer is one of the greatest authorities on poultry matters in the United States—having lived and bred fowls for years in a section noted for the size and number of its poultry plants. Being a keen observer, he has taken full advantage of this chance to obtain expert knowledge on the subject of raising poultry, and he is today one of the best informed men of the age in this direction, being referred to by leading American poultry journals as the greatest authority on artificial incubation and brooding in the world."

"Praise from such a quarter cannot be overlooked, and we hardly know which feeling is uppermost in our hearts—that of thanks to Mr. Boyer for his kind remarks or that of satisfaction at being so favorably spoken of by such an authority."

"We mentioned above Mr. Boyer's paper A FEW HENS; a few words regarding it may not be out of place in this number. It is now about three years since the first copy reached us, and upon perusal we were struck with the amount of information it contained. Consisting of eight pages the same size as the *Hen*, it was filled with practical knowledge in such a condensed form that it really held as much sound advice as many poultry books. We have always felt that, in the poultry business—as well as out of it—one is never too old to learn, and are always ready to profit by others' experiences, and so although at that time we had been breeding poultry

extensively for many years we considered that this paper would help us, and immediately forwarded our subscription. We can truthfully say that we learned much of value from that little journal."

"The information contained therein, when put into practical operation by us—after making allowances for the difference in climatic conditions, etc.—helped us greatly in the management of our fowls, and this, after we had been nearly a lifetime in the business."

"We often wished that such a paper existed in Australia, as there was not the slightest doubt in our minds that the industry would be greatly benefited thereby, for, while it was easy to subscribe to the American journal it was not so simple for the beginner to discriminate between that advice which was applicable to local conditions and that which was not."

"When we were called upon to occupy the Editorial chair—I was going to say bench, the seat is so hard—and set the "A. H." going, almost unconsciously it was moulded after A FEW HENS—as our ideal of what a poultry paper should be—following what the *Farm and Dairy* has called "the picked and choice crumbed brevity system."

"It is this system that has made A FEW HENS famous; it is the same system that has brought to the *Hen* such a large measure of success."

"And now after an existence of three and a half years A FEW HENS is as good as ever; it has been enlarged, and is crammed from cover to cover with sound, practical, up-to-date information on poultry culture. We can with confidence recommend this journal to any of our readers who desire to keep in touch with the progress of the industry in America."

"The subscription is twenty-five cents per year; postage on the paper amounts to another shilling, and exchange on money order, postage, etc., to about an equal sum, bringing the total to about three shillings. If this amount is forwarded to us, we will order the paper for you; and if five shillings is sent we will include a year's subscription to the *Hen*, thus saving you a shilling on the transaction. If you already subscribe to either journal your subscription will be advanced one year."

Prizes Encouraged with the success of the Brevity Symposium and the Egg Club departments of our paper, we have for some time been wondering what we could next do to encourage the utility work of poultry culture. A number of features were thought of, but all being more or less already adopted by the poultry press, we were about giving up for the present, when the following letter from E. R. Reid, Englewood, N. J., solved the question:

"I am pleased to inform you that I got the second prize on Rose Comb Rhode Island Red pullet at the Madison Square Show. So I think utility stock is some good, even in the show room. I also entered two dozen of eggs, but by an oversight of the show people, they were not judged. I desire to put my eggs into competition and write to ask

if it would be possible for you to hold an exhibit of eggs amongst the readers of A FEW HENS—you, or any one appointed by you to be the judge.

"I would suggest that each entry (one dozen) to give name of breed from which the eggs were got, and to be from their own hens. Then publish in A FEW HENS the size, weight and general appearance of each lot.

"If desirable, in your opinion, the eggs could be sold, thereby saving return carriage, and the proceeds given to the three best lots, or the money given to any object you selected—charity or one of the Experimental Stations for poultry.

"I think the size and quality of eggs received from our hens ought to be taken into account, as well as the number, although eggs are still sold by the dozen.

"The display of eggs at the New York Show was small, but the Minorca eggs shown were of good size and fine color.

"I would suggest the following standard for judgment of exhibits:

"Size.

"Weight.

"Color—according to breed from which the eggs came. For instance, the Langshaus and Brahmas ought to be the darkest, although some of our readers may have improved some of their breeds for color."

As we believe a scheme of that kind will do a lots of good to the readers of A FEW HENS, we offer the following prizes:

\$3.00 for the best brown eggs (American class).

\$3.00 for the best brown eggs (Asiatic class).

Book "Poultry-Craft" for second best of both classes.

Farm-Poultry one year to third best of both classes.

\$3.00 for best white eggs.

Book "Poultry-Craft" for second best.

Farm-Poultry one year to third best.

Three trap nests, with right to build, for best fertility.

Two trap nests, with right to build, for second best.

One trap nest, with right to build, for third best.

Farm-Poultry one year for the best packed lot of eggs.

Can of Sheridan's Condition Powder for the second best lot.

Besides the above prizes, we will give to all who compete a set of books, as follows:

Broilers for Profit, by Boyer.

Farm-Poultry Doctor, by Sanborn.

A Living from Poultry, by Boyer.

Profitable Poultry Farming, by Boyer.

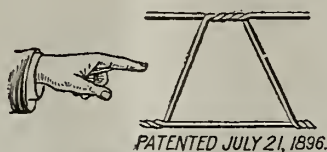
Should any of those who compete already have the above books, or a part of them, they can substitute "Winter Eggs," by Robinson, for any book, or A FEW HENS one year. Should the contestant have all the above books, he can have A FEW HENS sent him for four years, or have the paper sent to four of his friends for one year.

In that way there will be no blanks, and all have an equal chance of winning one or more of the better prizes.

The following rules must be strictly observed:

Quality, Strength, Service, Economy.

SEE THAT MESH?



M. M. S. POULTRY FENCING

Is so superior in every desirable respect to all others that every Poultry Keeper will use it exclusively as soon as he learns its real value.

IT DOES AWAY ENTIRELY

With the troublesome, expensive and unnecessary top and bottom rails; requires posts no closer to each other than one rod, and will save you 50 per cent on cost of completed fence. Over 14,000,000 lineal feet of M. S. S. Fencing was manufactured in 1899.

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCING.

These Patents are owned and controlled by the De Kalb Fence Co., of De Kalb, Ills.



Every roll genuine M. M. S. Fencing will contain this trade mark in colors.

DON'T ORDER FENCING

Until you find out what we can do for you. If you want quality, strength, service and economy in your purchase, you will find every one of these features in the M. M. S. Fencing. You owe it to yourself to look up the merits of this brand of Fencing before buying any other.

Our Sales Increased

Over 100 per cent in 1900, and M. M. S. has given absolute satisfaction in every instance. Then consult your best interests by obtaining full and complete information. For illustrative descriptive circulars, lists of agents, terms, freight rates, etc., simply drop a postal to

JAMES S. CASE, Colchester, Conn.

SELLING AGENT FOR STATES EAST OF OHIO.

1st. No eggs must be shipped before April 1st, and all must be in Hammon-ton by April 10th.

2d. No eggs must be shipped more than two days old (time of shipment).

3d. All eggs must be sent express paid.

4th. The name of breed must be written with pencil on each egg.

5th. All eggs sent must be addressed to Michael K. Boyer, Hammon-ton, N. J., and marked "for egg contest."

6th. Improperly shaped eggs, or eggs too large or too small for the breed will be rejected.

It is our intention to provide a setting hen for each dozen eggs sent, so that we can test the fertility of the eggs. In our announcement we intend giving the name and address of the competitor, the variety, color, manner packed, and the fertility. In that way our readers will know just where to write for the best.

Do not send double-yolked-eggs in the hope that size will win, for that will play a small part. What we want is the medium sized hatchable eggs.

In order that we may know how many setting hens to have ready, we ask that all who will compete at once notify us, stating how many dozens they will send. Breeders of several varieties can enter any or all of them, but there must be a dozen of each variety.

Belgian As our readers know, A Hares. FEW HENS refused to be led into the Belgian Hare boom from the very beginning. First, we could not see on what grounds the industry could claim recognition from the poultry press, it being a subject so foreign to poultry; and, second, we believed it was a wild cat boom and would soon see its day.

J. Howard Bostwick, Mishawaka, Indiana, writes: "I am glad that you were one out of the many poultry editors who was not taken in by the Belgian hare craze. While many poultry papers were devoting pages to it, you had the common sense not to be taken in by this boom. Every boom has its collapse. August 26, 1900, the Chicago *Times Herald* published the following:

"The industry holds out an alluring prospect of riches. The hare has large litters and breeds from six to a dozen times a year. It is easy enough on paper to figure up an increase of thousands in a year from a small stock, and at \$25 apiece one may soon become a millionaire—in his mind. The hare is easily raised, for one Chicago breeder uses his basement. The enthusiasts are confident there is a great future for the meat of the hare. They assert that Paris uses 190,000 pounds of it annually, and the statement is made that 70,000,000 pounds are consumed yearly in Great Britain and Ireland. The meat is on sale in California markets at 20 cents a pound. The skins are also counted on as a valuable product. One San Francisco furrier is reported to be using a thousand skins a month for fur garments, and a Western hatmaker is also using lots of them. It is possible, therefore, that the raising of Belgian hares will ultimately become a steady-going business."

"That was published just at the time when the boom was at its height. Following is a clipping from the Los Angeles (Calif.) *Times*, of January 1, 1901, which is indeed significant, coming as it does from the State (California) where the Belgian hare craze originated in this country:

"Half a column is occupied by advertisements of Belgian hares for sale. This is a great falling off from the record of the Spring of 1900, when five to seven columns of Belgian-hare advertisements would be found in the *Times* every Sunday. At that time the raising of these little animals had assumed the nature of a boom. Extraordinary prices—is some cases \$500 or more—were paid for imported bucks, and \$50 or more for the services of such animals at stud. It was inevitable that in the case of an animal breeding so rapidly, and where every one was raising them to sell, not to eat, there should be a collapse. This collapse came, and today pedigreed animals are offered in Los Angeles at prices ranging from 35 cents to \$1 apiece, while meat stock is offered at five cents a pound. Meantime, the Belgian-hare craze has spread throughout the coun-



PRAIRIE STATE Incubators and Brooders ARE THE BEST.
342 FIRST PREMIUMS.
Largest Catalogue published. Contains 50 Color plates. Free. Ask for No. 26.
Jos. Breck & Sons, Boston, Mass., New England Agents.
Prairie State Inc. Co., Homer City, Pa.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

LINE-BRED. PROLIFIC LAYERS.

Eggs \$1.00 per setting; \$3.50 per 100.

C. H. CLARK, Box 1, Cobalt, Conn.

R. I. REDS. Prize stock eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. E. Bean, Davisville, N. H.

We Guarantee 75 PER CENT FERTILE.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Heavy layers; brown eggs. Short, blocky, vigorous. Eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100.

PEKIN DUCKS. Extra large, short necks, deep keels, great layers. Eggs after April 1. \$1.00 per 11; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Good breeders either variety \$2.00. Red Belgian Hares, pedigreed and non-pedigreed \$1.00 up. Green Cut Clover, Poultry Supplies, Circulars and Samples.
W. R. CURTISS & CO., (2) Ransomville, N. Y.

COLBY'S ROCKS

ARE

BLUE BARRED.

HIGHEST AWARDS IN WORLD'S LARGEST SHOWS given to birds I bred.

They are bred to lay, and in quality and price suit hen cranks of all degrees.

I guarantee all stock to be as represented or money back at once. **COCKERELS** bred from my Amesbury winners, scoring 94 to 95 1-2, \$5.00 each.

WHITE WYANDOTTES scoring 90 and over, lay brown incubator eggs, \$5.00 per 100.

F. E. COLBY, Bow Mills, N. H.

try, east of the mountains. A few Los Angeles people are still doing a good business in selling Belgian hares in the East at prices from ten to fifty times as high as could be obtained here. Some people have been doing a rattling business in purchasing these animals at a low price and shipping them East. The leading breeders and dealers no longer advertise in local publications. The papers of Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Boston and other places now secure a big line of that kind of advertising. It remains to be seen how long a time it will require for the prolific Belgian to overstock the markets of the East, as it has those of Southern California. From a meat standpoint, the consumption has not come up to expectations of the early enthusiasts. While it is true that the flesh of the

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Incubator eggs \$3 per 100. C. A. HALL, Oak Hill, Greene Co., N. Y.

EGGS from leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry bred for standard points, utility and from heavy layers. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting. Catalogue free. H. D. ROTH, Franconia, Pa.

COLERAIN FARM quality is high. Brown egg White Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns. Finest white eggs. Standard bred bread winners. Few cockerels and pullets at \$1 and \$2. Eggs \$1.50 sitting. B. L. SCHMIED, Box 20, Groesbeck, O.

JAMES M. SMITH, Perkiomenville, Pa.

Breeder of all Leading Varieties of poultry. Eggs for Hatching, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.10 per 40; \$3.00 per 60. Catalogue free.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Bred for heavy laying by F. L. DuBOIS, Box 45, Loyd, N. Y., prop. Mountain View Poultry Farms. I select and mate up my breeding pens every fall, from stock proving greatest layers the past year. Have my farms fenced so all have free range. No yarded fowls for me. Eggs yet this season \$1 per 15

NO MATTER WHAT TRAP

You need Ideal Monthly Record Sheets. Like Ideal Nests they save time and money. 25 cts. per dozen (25 hens 1 year), \$1.50 per 100. Sample free. F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me. **NEST YOU USE**

FOR SALE. A few Cockerels, E. B. Thompson Ringlet strain **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** for \$2.00 and upwards. Eggs from same strain. Also H. E. Benedict strain R. C. B. Leghorns, 20 eggs for \$1.00. **RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM,** Box 81, Ausable Forks, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

that lay eggs. Average record 191 eggs each. Also **PEKIN DUCKS.** The business kind. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Guaranteed 75 to 90 per cent. fertile. E. O. Schaaf, Box 121, Woodbury, N. J.

EGGS from Shull's White Wyandottes, White and Buff Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks. Practically mated. None better. \$3 a sitting. Belgian Hares, fine Does ready, \$3. Black Does, five months, \$1. Cordova, Thaduis, Shafter, Prince and other good Buck at warren.
R. R. SHULL, Greensboro, Md.

BURDICK'S BIRDS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BUFF WYANDOTTES, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

January 8, set 33 Buff Wyandotte eggs, 28 fertile, 26 chicks hatched. Do you want eggs that hatch like that? Circular free. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. **FRANK C. BURDICK, Rockville, R. I.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES

mated to increase laying and meat producing qualities, combined with show points.

Bred for Business

from heavy Winter layers that are healthy, vigorous and handsome. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

A. F. PUTNEY, SOUTH NATICK, MASS.,

Belgian hare is a delicate food, and is by some preferred to chicken, yet many people cannot be induced to eat them, and some others who do eat them complain that it soon begins to pall on the palate.' "

* * *

Editorial According to the New Chit-Chat. York *World*, William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Nebraska, the Wyandotte breeder, and ex-candidate for the Presidency, judged the poultry at the Nebraska Poultry Show. Mr. Bryan, it is said, believes in the utility qualities, and almost entirely ignored the Standard in his ambition to give the carcass all the glory.

* * *

We have seen all sorts of advertisements in the poultry papers, but it remained for the *Southern Poultry Guide* to cap the climax by getting a First National Bank advertisement, of Meriden, Miss. The poultrymen down there must be coining money, for the bank's advertisement contains a clause: "The business of breeders solicited."

* * *

The *Practical Farmer*, Philadelphia, Pa., announces in its February 2d issue that A. F. Hunter, formerly editor of *Farm-Poultry*, has been engaged by them to assist in editorial work, his field being poultry. A FEW HENS can congratulate Mr. Hunter in obtaining such a valuable position, while the publishers were fortunate in securing the services of one so well versed in poultry work.

A poultry special will be made of the March 16th issue.

* * *

Commercial Poultry, Chicago, Ills., is one of the latest additions to the utility press, and it is a good one. This gives three utility journals in the West (*Commercial Poultry*, *Poultry Keeper* and *Poultry Farmer*) to one in the East (A FEW HENS).

* * *

The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., 636 West 55th St., New York city, are manufacturing a powder disinfectant, known as "Sanitas" Disinfecting Powder, which we have found a very satisfactory article. Our attention was first called to it in the poultry shows, where it is exclusively used. It is a non-poisonous article, meets all requirements, and gives to the atmosphere oxygen in its most active form. The value of disinfectants in the poultry houses cannot be overestimated. It is the only way to kill the germ of disease. "Sanitas" gives a sweet odor to the house, which certainly must be as acceptable to the fowls as it is to the attendant and visitors.

* * *

For the past four years we have been trying nearly every well-known brand of meat scraps and meat meals on the market. Some we have found very good, others for several reasons did not suit us. In some there was a suspicion of being considerable horse meat, in others there was too much hog. What we wanted was a good *beef* meal or scraps,

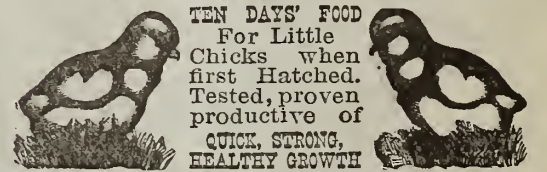
for in that we knew we could find the greatest amount of protein—the food element hardest to get. Seeing the beef scraps of Darling & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, advertised as being rich in protein, we wrote for particulars. They replied:

"We collect fresh scraps of meat and bone from the markets every day, extract the grease, concentrate the liquors from cooking, then dry this concentrated liquor or beef extract together with the fibre of the meat, blood and bone, and all is done so quickly that we have a concentrated food, sweet as a nut, rich in protein, easily fed and digested, and which is certain to make a hen lay, if there is any lay in her."

We secured a lot of the scraps and meal, and are now giving it a test. So far the results have been very satisfactory, and we intend from time to time refer to our experiments with them.

Poultry Supplies. Flint grit 35c. 100 lbs., factory. Incubators, brooders, bone cutters, etc. Lowest prices known. Circular. S. W. Johnson, Woodsfords, Me.

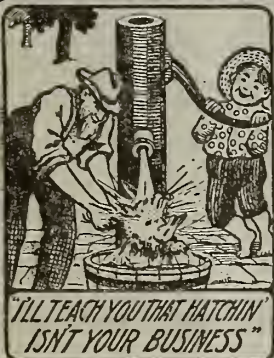
THE F. P. C. CHICK MANNA



Highly Prized by POULTRY RAISERS.

Send for Descriptive Price List of the F. P. C. PREPARATIONS for POULTRY, HORSES, CATTLE, Etc. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

F. P. CASSEL, Lansdale, Pa.



will agree to this when you see the book. It tells incidentally all about the renowned Cyphers Non-moisture, Self-ventilating, Self-regulating Incubators and Cyphers Safety Brooders. How they are made, what they will do, how they are guaranteed and why they are better than all others. Write for a copy to-day, enclosing 10 cents. Ask for Book 29 Address nearest office.

THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

CHICAGO, ILL.
323-325 Dearborn St.

WAYLAND, N. Y.
Factory and Home Office.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
8 Park Place.

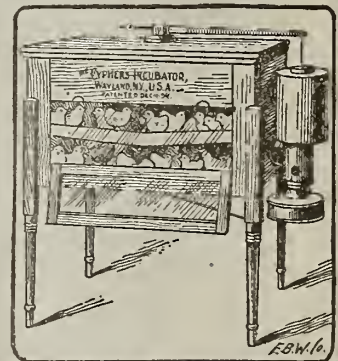
BOSTON, MASS.
34 Merchants Row.

"Profitable Poultry Keeping" in All Its Branches"

is the title of our new 1901 catalogue, which is the largest, the most complete and comprehensive work ever issued on the poultry subject. Contains 224, 8x11 inch pages, 200 new and original illustrations and a world of matter, all fresh and right up to date. Has numerous articles by well known poultry specialists, together with their faces, homes and their plants.

This New Book Weighs One Pound and a Quarter

and costs 10 cents postage for mailing. Send us the 10 cents to mail it and we will make you a present of the book. It has cost us in the past \$3 or more to get as much information as it contains. You will agree to this when you see the book. It tells incidentally all about the renowned Cyphers Non-moisture, Self-ventilating, Self-regulating Incubators and Cyphers Safety Brooders. How they are made, what they will do, how they are guaranteed and why they are better than all others. Write for a copy to-day, enclosing 10 cents. Ask for Book 29 Address nearest office.



3 KINDS FOOD For 3 Uses

THE FAMOUS FIDELITY FOODS.

FIDELITY FOOD For Young Chicks

A granulated food made from selected grains, seeds, etc., with all injurious portions eliminated Fed dry. The most nutritious and safest food for chicks just hatched and "from start to finish" keeping them in fine condition and perfect health, promoting rapid growth.

25 lbs. \$1.25 50 lbs. \$2.00
In bbls. \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

FIDELITY FOOD For Fowls

A combination (correctly balanced) of grains, seeds and protein products. Produces maximum number of eggs, keeps the fowls in vigorous health and perfect plumage. Unequalled for conditioning show birds. Fed dry.

25 lbs. \$1.25 50 lbs. \$2.00
In bbls. \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

FIDELITY Fattening Food

A carefully combined food made from the choicest meals, rapidly producing fat fowls of fine and delicate flavor. A money maker for the market man and an essential for all who demand the finest table poultry, and sold in barrels of 200 lbs, at \$5.00 per barrel.

Fidelity Foods are manufactured exclusively by the
Pineland Incubator & Brooder Co. Box E, Jamesburg, N. J.
And also are kept in stock for sale by leading poultry supply houses.

A correspondent writes us that his fowls have the roup. That he has used every precaution, including keeping the house shut up tight during the cold, blusty weather. Then he goes on to say: "The house being almost air-tight, it becomes so damp that the moisture softens all the Neponset lining, and if you rub your hand on it the water runs off." Two-thirds of the cases of cold and roup could be prevented if beginners would be more mindful of the fact that the way to have rugged poultry is to do less nursing. We believe in comfortable quarters and proper feeding, but the man who will compel his fowls to work in a close house is as unwise as the one who feeds fattening food for eggs. We believe in fresh air—but we have no use for ventilators. Our ideal poultry house is the scratching-shed house for the reason that it is easily ventilated. At night we cover the front of the shed part with muslin curtain, but the next morning if the day be fair (no matter if cold) we put up the curtain, and the fowls soon get down to scratching, which gives them the best warmth. We believe in closing up the house at night, for the fowls must have warmth, but in the day time they need pure air and there is only one way to give it, and that is in having a house on the order, if not like the scratching shed. By thus daily giving the house a good ventilating, and allowing the sun to penetrate every part of the building, together with the use of disinfectants, fowls will keep in good health and there will be more satisfactory results all around.

* * *

E. L. C. Morse, the Blue Andalusian breeder, South Chicago, Ills., writes A FEW HENS that an effort is being made to form a Blue Andalusian Club, and that a meeting was held at the Boston Show. All breeders of that variety, who desire to join such a club, are invited to write to the Secretary, Dr. R. W. Lovett, Boston, Mass.

David W. Lawton, Winsted, Conn., writes: "I know you are too busy to read unnecessary letters and I am fixed that way myself. But I want to write you a few lines, as I have been, and am still a close student of A FEW HENS. I cannot speak too highly of its teachings, for I find it a veritable course of instruction of incalculable value, not only to the beginner, but also to the progressive poultryman. I am following the reports of your farm very closely, and am anxious to learn about when and how you reduced your laying pens during the latter part of the year. I judge that they were practically unbroken up to the Fall months. Will you in your annual report, or in some other way, tell us about the time and amount of reduction prior to January 1, 1901? That is, the number of laying stock disposed of, and the number of 1900 layers carried over in to 1901." We do not break up our laying stock. During the year, if we have a bird get sick, we remove it from the pen, and, if the ailment is very slight, and the recover complete we return it, but if there seems to be a weakness, and yet not really sick, we put the hen in a run with

others discarded and use their eggs for market purposes. Again, if we have a persistent bully in a flock we remove it and add its carcass to market poultry. In that way by Fall some of our breeding pens are cut down. After breeding season we remove the male birds from all the flocks, but never break up the yards.

* * *

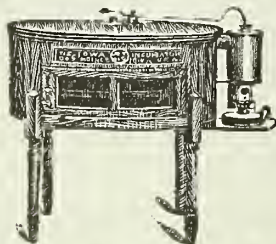
"Profitable Poultry Keeping in all its Branches" is the title of a complete, interesting and handsome book of 224 pages, just gotten out by the Cyphers Incubator Co., Wayland, N. Y. Every part of the market poultry question is fully covered, and those desiring knowledge on that score will do well to send for the book. The work is profusely illustrated and makes a valuable book for reference.

* * *

We have just received the catalogue of the Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Centre, Neb. It is a well gotten up book, finely illustrated and full of information on the poultry topics for profit in general, and their business in particular. It is a book that at once commands attention from the business man in which it deals with its subjects. We advise our readers to send for it.

* * *

"How to Make Poultry Pay" is a book treating on the best food for fowls, composition of foods, experiments, cut clover for poultry, grit for poultry, etc. There are many bright pointers in the work, and will be appreciated. Sent free by E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.



IT'S A SNAP

to operate the IOWA HOT AIR INCUBATORS, because they have no cold corners, no supplied moisture, self-ventilating and regulating, equal heat in egg chamber. We have attained the highest degree of incubator construction. Results prove it. Our handsome catalogue will be sent upon request.

IOWA INCUBATOR CO., Box J 1630, Des Moines, Iowa.

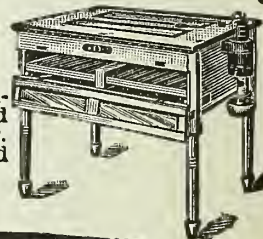
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



THE LAW OF SEX.

My book on egg production and profits in poultry—"200 Eggs a Year Per Hen"—gives to the world for the first time what I believe to be the true Law of Sex. By following the instructions of the book the breeder can secure a preponderance of males or females, as he may choose. The author is satisfied from experiments conducted by him that 75 per cent. of the chickens hatched may be males or females, as desired. Price of book 50 cents. Circular describing is free.

EDGAR L. WARREN, Wolfboro, N. H.

"Easy Poultry Keeping," etc., by State Institute Lecturer, 25c. Mr. Boyer says in Jan. No., it's "a mass of pointers." Myra V. Norys, 308a, Westfield, N. J.

EGGS from thoroughbred White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13. J. M. PRIGG, R. D. No. 11. Washington, Pa.

RECORD this year on S. C. Rhode Island Red, Black Minorcas, 21 Firsts, 4 Specials, 18 Second Premiums. Eggs from extra choice mating \$3.00 per 15. Choice mating \$2.00 per 15. Mating for utility \$1.00 per 15. BAY STATE POULTRY YARDS, Worcester, Mass.

BL. MINORCAS EXCLUSIVELY.

Single Comb Black Minorcas, standard bred 11 years for heavy layers of large white eggs. Also as exhibition birds they win. They are the celebrated Pitt strain. At Boston, 1901, birds bred, owned and exhibited by myself, won 2nd cock, 3rd hen, 5th cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Special on pen. Third white eggs. Fine breeding hens, pullets, cockerels, \$2 each. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. From prize winners, \$5 per 15. Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Box B, Dryden, N. Y. Member Am. B. Minorca Club.

Central Poultry Yards. WHITE WYANDOTTES

Brown Egg strain. Eggs \$1.25 per sitting; \$6 per 100. CHAS. K. NELSON, Prop., Box 633, Hammonton, N. J.

Wh. Wyandottes

Bred and Selected for

GOOD LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS and Prime Market Fowls.

EGGS \$1.00 PER 13; \$4.00 PER 100. J. T. ANGELL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

A LIVING from Two Acres and A Few Hens is no dream, but can be made with my UTILITY-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS! Single sitting, \$1.25 per hund. 2 or more sittings at \$1.50 \$4.00. Fertility guaranteed. Illustrated circular free. ROUND TOP POULTRY YARDS, C. P. BYINGTON, M. D., Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

[BREVITY SYMPOSIUM—Continued.]

scatter fine ashes or air-slaked lime in nests. Occasionally take out nests, paint all over with kerosene and put in fresh needles.—Benj. S. Dowse, Sherborn, Mass.

For nesting material we use fresh sawdust, which can be changed once or twice a week as desired. It is better than hay, straw, shavings or excelsior, for the reason when it is thoroughly disinfected with Lambert's Death to Lice it retains the disinfectant longer and the hens do not scratch it out of the nest when spreading it out to lay in as they do with the above materials.—W. W. Shaw.

Oat straw makes a good nesting material. It is not so "woody" or stiff as hay.—W. R. Hobbie.

Hay and straw.—Robert Atkins.

Swamp or fine wild grass.—Matt G. Robson.

Swale hay, selecting the finer portions.—Abbie E. C. Lathrop.

Good, sound, sweet hay.—C. A. French.

No. 42.

What disinfectant do you use in the houses and nests, and how do you like it?

Lambert's Death to Lice—serves a double purpose.—W. R. Hobbie.

Unstinted use of whitewash proves a cheap and satisfactory disinfectant.—Robert Atkins.

I use lime on all that is not covered with tar paper. The tar is itself a disinfectant. Coal oil mixed with carbolic acid or Bi-sulph. of Carbon, or snuff and tobacco dust in nest boxes, are useful. In the Spring, as soon as weather will allow, I change the hens into Summer runs or coops or small houses, and burn sulphur in the Winter houses, and leave the windows and doors open all Summer. I should also say, keep the house as clean as you would the horse stable. There is just as much need of it.—Matt G. Robson.

Napthalene, carbolic acid, lime white-wash, Lee's Lice Killer. Have had no trouble with roup, etc., but am convinced that any amount of cleanliness and disinfectants makes very little difference with any kind of lice except the mites.—Abbie E. C. Lathrop.

Sandy loam is as good as anything around here.—Chas. A. French.

Belated Replies.

It costs about six cents per pound to raise pullets to laying maturity.

Colds seem to trouble my fowls mostly in Fall, during molting. I grease the heads and put aconite in the water.

I have never had any loss from the effects of molting.

I prefer a comb roof for poultry houses, with ceiling for storage, etc.

I feed meat meal in Winter—about ten per cent. three times a week.

I feed cabbage and cut clover hay as substitutes for green food in Winter.

I formerly kept Leghorns and Minorcas, but dropped them for a better general purpose breed—the Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The most costly mistake I made as a beginner was to have close, damp quarters.—W. E. Searles, Bloomsburg, Pa.

* * *

In answering question No. 32, in January issue, Robert Atkins refers to the "shed-roof" as the best. In reply to an inquiry from us what he meant by "shed-roof," he sent us the following: "Due to an oversight, my answer to question No. 32 was to the style of roof than roofing, as you will understand by reference thereto. The 'shed-roof' is usually made, in my part of the country, of one inch boards, battened, when laid across the width of the building, and lapped about two inches, when laid parallel to the length of the same. It may be laid over paper if this is needed for added warmth. I find this unnecessary unless in a very exposed situation."



Stearns GREEN BONE CUTTER

A Food that Makes Eggs

You don't know how hens can lay until you give them green cut bone. They double their laying, grow plump, strong and glossy, and keep laying longer. Besides, bone is the cheapest of all good foods.

But be very careful to get a **STEARNS Green Bone Cutter** (formerly Webster & Hannum). It is the only safe one for chicks and young pullets. It *mills* the bone into fine meal, whereas the *scraping* machines make dangerous splinters.



The **Stearns** runs easiest by half, is absolutely self-feeding, self-regulating, and never clogs. It cuts meat, gristle; cracks corn. It pays for itself in a few months.

It won the highest and only awards to bone cutters at the World's Fair, Chicago, and at the National Export Exposition at Philadelphia.

FREE. A book on "How to Make Poultry Pay," by the best experts, and our catalogue of Poultry Yard Accessories.

E. C. Stearns & Co., Box 6 Syracuse, N.Y.

Barred P. Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas.

Large 8 to 10 lb. Rock hens, properly mated. Large Minorcas, correct in shape and color. Grown on 100 acres free range. Both are great layers and money makers. Why not get the best? Eggs, 15, \$1; 30, \$1.75; 60, \$3; 100, \$4.

OTTER CREEK POULTRY FARM, Watertown, N. Y.

UTILITY AND BEAUTY

bred Cockerels. Barred P. Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, R. I. Reds and B. Minorcas, which are first-class, fine, large sized birds. Give you a bargain at prices from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. E. W. Harris, Farm at 223 Lowell St., Reading, Mass. Formerly North Acton.

New Questions.

55. What first brought the poultry business to your notice? With what objects did you embark in it? Have your views materially changed in the course of your experience?
56. What is the best method of keeping cocks and cockerels over from one breeding season to another?
57. How do you cure diarrhoea in chicks?
58. What has been your most successful remedy for gapes?
59. How do you prevent pullets from laying their eggs at any place where there is not even a nest?
60. Dust bath—how large? Where placed? Of what composed? Do your hens use the bath regularly in cold weather? What does it mean if hens will not use a dust bath?

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Exclusively. Do you want eggs from leading strains? Great egg producers. 75 to 90 per cent. fertile. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. E. Shoemaker, Laceyville, Pa.



The EMPIRE STATE BROODERS Still Lead.

100 chick size, only \$5; 200 chick size, only \$10. Regular Steel Brooder Lamps, \$1.15 each; 1-2 doz. \$6.50. Summer Queen Brooder Lamps, \$1 each; 1-2 doz. \$5.50. Reliance Brooder Lamps (our leaders), 75c. each; 1-2 doz. \$4.25. 1 1/2 in. Compressed Wicks for above Lamps, 1 doz. 25c. Tested Incubator Thermometers, 40c. each; 1-2 doz. \$2.25. Tested Brooder Thermometers, 30c. each; 1-2 doz. \$1.50. Lambert's Death to Lice, 10, 25, 50c. and \$1 pkgs. The celebrated Crosier Lice Killing Paint, simply mix with Kerosene Oil and spray over roosts, etc., per lb., 25c. or 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Lower rates yet to Agents. We are Jobbers for the Highest Grade Crushed Oyster Shells for poultry obtainable, free from all dirt and sea shells. 500 lbs. \$2.50; 1000 lbs. \$4.75; 2000 lbs. \$9; 10,000 lbs. \$40. F. O. B. cars here. (Put up in 100 lb. sacks only). Pioneer Clover Meal for Winter Eggs, 50-lb. sack, \$1; 100-lb. sack, \$2. Bowker's Egg-Lime Grit (best made) 100 lbs. \$1. Swift's-Lowell Bone and Meat Meal, 100 lbs. \$2.25. Cracked Bone or Bone Meal, 500 lbs. \$12. Beef Scraps, 500 lbs. \$12. We sell the new \$10 Blizzard Bone Cutter for only \$7. Send 5c. in stamps for our new Catalogue; deducted from first order. Circulars, 2c. stamp.

EMPIRE STATE BROODER CO.,
Box B2, Halls Corners, N. Y.

EVERY BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.



Tells how to make all kinds Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Windmills, Microscopes, Electric Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Aeolian Harps, Boats, from a rowboat to a schooner; also Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Slings, Stilts, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others. All is made so plain that a boy can easily make them. 200 handsome illus. This great book by mail 10c, 3 for 25c. C. E. DEPUY, Pub. Syracuse, N. Y.

TERMS—SAME AS RENT.

SMALL POULTRY PLANT, about 3 acres, hen houses, barn, out buildings, excellent two-story house, fruit trees, etc. In Hammononton. Price \$1200. Will be sold to a good party on terms same as rent. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammononton, N. J.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Best All-Round Fowl.

Fine color, good layers, good table fowl. My stock is strong and vigorous (Rose and Single Comb).

\$1.50 for 15 eggs from best pen; \$5 per 100.

GEO. V. MILLETT, Box 117, Ipswich, Mass.
Member R. I. Red Club.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

exclusively. Bred for laying. Eggs \$2.20 per 50; \$4 per 100. A few good cockerels and pullets \$1.00 each. Address, EGG FARM, Perkiomenville, Pa.

W. WYANDOTTES. 13 eggs \$1.50; 26 for \$2. From fine stock, O. F. Caumity, Parkville, N.Y.

About Broilers and Roasters.

Now is the Time to Begin Marketing—Remember that Top Notch Prices are only Secured by Top Notch Goods.

Feeding skim milk whitens the flesh. English buyers object to black-legged poultry.

Local trade generally prefers scalded poultry.

Considerable weight is lost in shipping live broilers.

Remember "good condition" does not mean overfat.

Remember food will flavor the flesh as well as the egg.

Always write your commission merchant before shipping.

Game crosses make better table poultry than pure Games.

Dry-picked poultry will carry a greater distance than scalded.

The cramming system will never become popular in this country.

Poultry in good condition is the most attractive in the market.

This is the season that squab broilers are generally in demand.

Fresh-killed poultry draws more customers than cold storage.

Our American breeds fatten very readily, making them ideal market poultry.

Dress the fowls immediately after killing, even when using the scalding method.

James W. Robertson says the most profitable period for fattening is about four weeks.

There must be perfect health and strong vitality in the parent stock for successful broiler raising.

The markets are calling for a plump, yellow and juicy little chick, weighing from 1-2 to 2 pounds dressed, or 2 to 2-1/2 pounds live.

Rev. C. E. Peterson, in *Golden Egg*, says the Houdan, as a table fowl, has absolutely no equal, and therefore in France is the fowl *par excellence*.

In shipping live poultry to market, do not ship roosters and hens in same crate. If for no other reason, it is a good chance for the buyer to set the price at the old cock figure, which is considerably less than the quotations for hens.

Cyphers, in the book "Profitable Poultry Keeping," says the Wyandotte family, as a whole, provide the best means to the broiler. They are fine boned, yet with the plumpest breast development of any of the suitable breeds, and have stout, wide apart yellow legs and yellow skin.

The *Golden Egg* says that during the warm Fall and early Winter, the St. Louis market was flooded with sour and tainted poultry. It is a matter of surprise that so much has to be thrown out and condemned, and a still greater wonder that such inferior stock is sent to the market. When will shippers learn that it is poor business policy to send thin scrawny fowls away from home? When will they realize that only the best should be shipped and packed in the best manner to insure it keeping well?

The *New York Produce Review* says many shippers, seeing dry-picked Spring chickens quoted higher than

scalded, have been inclined to dry-pick all their chickens, which is a serious mistake. Large dry-picked chickens do demand a premium of 1 to 2 cents over scalded, as they can be used instead of Philadelphia or nearby chickens, but small dry-picked are not wanted by any class of trade except at a cheap price, and where the birds are small they are more attractive and sell better when scalded.

Texas *Farm and Ranch* says: It is our experience that chickens cooped to fatten, if liberally fed soon begin to lose appetite, and will eat less and less the longer they are confined, just as a man would, or any other animal. The hens will remain in the condition they are in when the appetite fails, but will hardly take on more fat. By the way, fowls can be made too fat, just as a hog can or a beef can. This is all right if grease is what is wanted, but all wrong if flesh is wanted. Hereafter we shall not coop fowls to fatten, but place them where they can have ample exercise to insure good digestion, good health and good appetite. When an animal is too fat it is dis-

eased. Without exercise the effete matter cannot be eliminated and passed off; the pancreas are overstimulated; the liver overworked and congested, and we don't want that sort of animal food.



MAKE HENS-LAY

They can't be profitable unless they do. They can't help laying if fed on Green Cut Bone and Granite Crystal Grit. They double the eggs.

Mann's New Bone Cutters

cut bone in the fastest, cheapest and easiest way. Mann's Clover Cutter and Swinging Feed Tray pay for themselves quickly. Cash or installments. Illustrated catalogue FREE. P. W. MANN CO., Box 67 Milford, Mass.

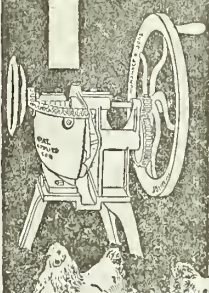
Choice W. Wyandotte Cockerels

FOR SALE. \$1.50 and up. February, March and April hatched. Eggs in season. GEO. A. SPRAGUE, West Stoughton, Mass.

Buff Orpingtons, Buff Plymouth Rocks.

My pedigree strains are unequalled for large, brown eggs and fine poultry. They have the vigor, shape, size and color. The fancier's pride and the egg man's joy. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. CHARLES H. CANNEY, Dover, N. H.

THERE ARE OTHERS

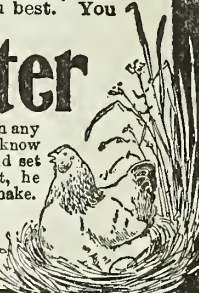


We don't claim to make the only bone-cutter on the market. We know some good poultry men who use other makes, and we suppose they are fairly well satisfied. But, we presume you want the cutter which suits you best. You ought to be the judge as to which one. We sell the

Humphrey Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter

under a positive guarantee to cut more bone, in less time and with less labor, than any other cutter made—your money back if you are not wholly satisfied. We don't know how you feel about it, but we're pretty sure that if the average poultryman could test the different makes side by side, and give each a fair and impartial test, he would prefer the Humphrey. It stands any test you may care to make. No packing in a cylinder necessary. Ready to start cutting as soon as you get the bone. Free catalog contains blanks for a year's egg record.

HUMPHREY & SONS, Box 23, JOLIET, ILL.
It's great for cutting vegetables, too.



Bred for Eggs and Meat.

Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes,

We use Trap Nests.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks.

That we may secure the best proportioned carcasses, with the most and finest meat qualities—together with great egg records—we so mate our flocks that the offspring will be strong followers, if not superior to the parent stock. We use none but strictly hardy, vigorous birds in our breeding pens, keeping as close to the Standard requirements as is consistent for good health and profit—utility being our aim.

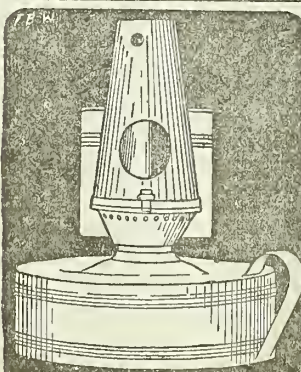
GOOD FERTILITY. RAPID GROWTH.

EGGS FOR HATCHING: BRAHMAS, \$2 per 15; \$5 for 50. All other varieties, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50. Egg orders shipped in rotation as near as possible. To avoid delays send orders early, so we may book dates.

HARDINESS AND VIGOR.

MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J.

INCUBATOR SAFETY



Don't run risks with your incubators. The ordinary lamp is a constant source of danger. Get the only safety lamp made, Oakes' Hydro-Safety Lamp.

Hydro-Safety Lamp.

Gives a perfectly uniform heat, entirely free from soot and smoke. The wick is surrounded by a water-jacket which keeps the burner cool and makes explosion impossible. No matter what incubator or brooder you use you will get better results if you use the Hydro-Safety Lamp. Price from 75c to \$2.70.

We manufacture the Oakes' Improved Compound Thermo-static Bars, Trip, Damper and Wafer Regulators; brass and copper boilers and tanks, adjustable thermometers, egg testers and all incubator and brooder supplies, repairs and fixtures at wholesale prices. Send for catalogue.

L. R. OAKES, Mfr., No. 2 6th St., Bloomington, Ind.

Eggs and Egg Farming.

February is the Month that Everybody's Hens Should be Laying—If they are Not, They Will Make Better Roasters than Layers.

Earn a reputation.

First quality means fancy prices.

Eggs are the foundation of success.

Local markets are the most satisfactory. The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white.

All branches of the egg business depend upon egg production.

The *Australian Hen* thinks "doubtful" eggs should be kept at home.

The egg-eating habit is practically prevented by the use of trap nests.

The hen is a machine for converting raw material into eggs and flesh.

Eggs absorb odors easily, therefore only odorless materials should be used when packing them.

Rural New-Yorker says Chicago firms have been manipulating a corner in cold storage eggs, from which they have already made a profit estimated at about \$480,000.

The first one or two litters of eggs laid by pullets are not so serviceable, so sure or profitable for hatching as is their later product, because they were first formed at a time when the pullet was growing and the organs not fully developed, says Morgan Bates.

Farm, Field and Fireside says if the egg is placed on the side or large end, the heavy yolk will settle to the bottom and come in contact with the shell, which admits the air. If it is placed on the small end it will always have a layer of white between it and the shell.

Darling & Co., Chicago, in their catalogue of meat scraps, say: "Eggs are not a matter of luck. Hens do not just 'happen to lay' or 'just happen' not to lay, as some think, but success in poultry raising, just the same as in any other business, depends mainly upon the intelligent attention paid to details."

V. M. Couch says in order for a hen of a certain weight to produce an egg of a certain size or weight, she must have just enough wholesome food. Her system must not be overtaxed by too much or starved by too little. In fact, everything must be conducive to the comfort of the hen if a continuous yield of eggs is expected.

As a rule, extraordinary laying hens, particularly in their second year, will lay right up to the end of Autumn or beginning of Winter and then molt, says Morgan Bates. Such hens require a little extra care at this time and usually come on to lay again in February. After they have been resting the germs are stronger and generally the first few dozen eggs laid will be fertile.

Morgan Bates, in *American Poultry Journal*, says it would be better if poultry keepers would interest themselves in the selection of layers, as it is really of more importance than exhibition points, because the majority of people keep fowls simply for the eggs or as a hobby, and if care be taken to select only the best layers

and set them the profits would increase wonderfully.

If you wish hens to do their best in producing eggs all Winter, says V. M. Couch, see that the flocks are not too large or too many crowded in the house. Fifty good hens well cared for will give better satisfaction and greater returns than 100 half kept. As a general thing, it is not the large flock that is making the clear profit for the poultry raiser, but the small lots that are well kept.

An exchange says: Put your hens in training for egg production. By over-feeding them you are adding to weight at the expense of utility. Competitors must have strengthening food and enough of it, whether the contest is for egg production or a test of speed. The winning horse is trained to the minute and fed to the top notch, but not overfed. Should it not be so with the hen—the egg producer?

Morgan Bates, in *American Poultry Journal*, gives a plan for a continued egg yield, as follows: There can be no question that the best way in which to obtain a supply of Winter eggs, no matter what the breed may be, is to have a succession of pullets, for, as our readers will find, there is a great difference in seasons. This matter of succession of pullets is of supreme importance for those who require a

regular supply of eggs all the year round—and who does not? Supposing the first batch come out early in February, they should, if of the lighter breeds, commence laying in August or September, when the other ones are going into molt, and thus render special service. Then with more pullets hatched, say every second week until the end of April, it may be looked for that these will begin operations correspondingly until Christmas. The very early pullets are not enough, for, as a rule, they will lay until we have a snap of cold weather, when their places should be taken by the later hatched birds.

A correspondent in *American Agriculturist* gives this interesting account of his experience with the hen fever: "This chicken fever that gets us all sometime is contagious and needs a remedy. I would advise some kind of a tonic, such as holding on to part of a good job. I can't make fun of any one with that fever, as I had it

R. J. REDS R. and S. Comb. Hens bred for business mated to unrelated vigorous males, \$1 per sitting. C. A. OWEN, Stoneham, Mass.

WANTED!

Work on poultry plant. Competent to manage. Might take interest. Address **POULTRY**, Care of A Few Hens.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Eggs and Young Chicks. \$1.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 100. Chicks to order. Send for circular. **DAVEY & LENK**, Reading, Mass.

THOSE CHICKS YOU LOST LAST YEAR

might have all been saved if you had given them our

Star Specific No. 2

It is not a cure-all, raise-the-dead powder, but a specific for cholera and diarrhoea, and for *nothing else*. It is guaranteed to cure, or fed occasionally, will prevent. Further, we give our word that it is our honest belief that no other remedy sold is nearly as sure, safe, and quick in action.

All dealers, small bottles, 25c.; by mail, 30c. 1 lb. wooden bottles, 50c.; by mail, 60c.

STAR INCUBATOR CO., 22 Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.

No. 7. Food for Small Chicks.
No. 8. Disinfect Insect Powder.

No. 5. For Inactive Males.
No. 6. For Indigestion.

STAR SPECIFICS

Guaranteed to cure.

No. 1. Cholera (in old Fowls).

No. 2. Same (for chicks).

No. 3. Egg Food and Tonic.

No. 4. For Colds and Croup.

FOUR Poultry Papers For \$1.25.

Your Own Choice of TWO of Them.

FARM-POULTRY, semi-monthly, - - - Price, \$1.00
A FEW HENS, monthly, - - - Price, .25

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OTHER TWO **50 Ct.** POULTRY PAPERS IN THE U. S., \$1.00.

All sent to one address, one year, for the small sum of \$1.25, cash in advance, which is the price of *Farm-Poultry* and *A Few Hens* alone.

YOU SAVE \$1.00 COLD CASH.

Send all orders to us, with cash, stamps or money orders. Do not send checks unless you add 10 cts. for exchange. No changes allowed after order is entered. Postage added in town where paper published.

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

once myself. It was about six years ago that I was stricken, and it came in this way: If it costs only one bushel of grain to feed a hen a year, I can buy corn for 15 cents, and if she lays 240 eggs worth one cent each, there will be \$2.25 profit. Then why would not 100 hens make a profit of \$225, and 1000 hens \$2,250? Then I took up the broiler question and found that one-cent eggs could be turned into 40-cent broilers. I have gone through all the experiences that belongs to the novice in the business and find that poultry really pays. Start in on small capital with a small flock, learn the trade and grow up with it. You will find a screw loose occasionally, but always carry a screw driver."

Questions Briefly Answered.

Condensed Replies to the Many Inquiries Received at This Office.

BUILDING.

A. L. R.: Yes, Cabot's Quilt will make the poultry house not only warmer, but dryer by preventing frost on the walls.

BROODING.

J. K. M.: We prefer top heat brooders and are rather inclined to hot air for outdoor brooders, and hot water to an indoor system.

BREEDS AND BREEDING.

G. D. R.: About two weeks separation is necessary to eliminate influence of cock.

W. A. R.: Almost any of our American breeds are valuable in growing eggs and broilers. The Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are the most popular in this line, and their popularity is in the order named.

A. S.: White feathers in the tail or wings of Brown Leghorns every now and then crop out, and is no sign of impurity.

FOOD AND FEEDING.

W. A. R.: It is not strictly necessary to feed clover meal if the poultry are otherwise well provided with green food.

C. F. P.: While not strictly necessary to feed bonemeal to young chicks when feeding deodorized blood meal, at the same time we should give about a half pound of bonemeal to 20 pounds of ground grain once a week. Shorts can be substituted for wheat bran, but it is not so good.

C. L. H.: Your ration—2 bushels corn and 3 bushels oats, ground together; 100 pounds wheat bran; 50 pounds clover meal; 50 pounds Animal Meal, should be a very good ration for egg production. There is no objection to the hulls of the oats in the ground feed for hens.

C. H. P.: On A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm this Winter we feed as follows: Morning, equal parts of wheat, cracked corn and whole oats, scattered among litter, giving about one handful to three fowls. Noon, a mash made of equal parts, by measure,

of bran, corn meal, middlings and ground oats, together with one-eighth the quantity of linseed meal and meat scraps, and Sheridan's Condition Powder three times a week. This mash is mixed with its quantity of cooked clover hay one day, alternated the next with boiled potatoes or other roots. One large iron spoonful is given to every two hens. Night, mixed grains as morning, only giving one handful to every fowl. So far this method has proved very satisfactory.

Notes in Passing.

News in the Market Poultry World—Hints that May be of Value—Paragraphs from Our Exchanges.

Crowding makes cripples.

Think of ease, but work on.


Success depends upon ourselves.

Bad luck is a lazy man's excuse.

Golden Egg says even the culls of standard breeds commands the top market price which mongrels never reach.

The laying tests conducted by M. K. Boyer, editor of A FEW HENS, a practical paper of Boston, Mass., bear external evidence of accuracy. They are evidently not exaggerated, like many published private records.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

E. O. Roessle says there may not be any very large fortunes to be made in poultry raising, but there is a handsome living for any one who has the love for the pursuit, the ability to raise and care for stock and a small capital to start with. These three things must go hand in hand; separately they cannot bring success.



Get Greider's Book

It illustrates and describes 50 leading varieties land and water fowls and contains information of value to every poultry raiser. It quotes prices on eggs and birds that are winners every time. Sent for 8c stamps. Circulars **FREE**.
B. H. GREIDER, Florin, Pa.

Barred Rocks, W. Wyandottes.

BRED FOR EGGS and MEAT.

HEAVY WINTER LAYERS.

Incubator eggs \$6 per 100. A few nice cockerels left.
G. A. GOODWIN, (successor to A. F. Hunter),
South Natick, Mass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.



Black Minorcas (see cut), B. and W. Ply. Rocks, L. Brahmas, Bf., W. and Br. Leghorns, Bf. Cochins, B. Langshans, W. Wyandottes, Houdans, W. Polish, Pekin Ducks, at \$1 per sit. All our fowls are bred for egg laying as well as fancy points. Good hatch guaranteed. Send for new illustrated catalogue.

W. W. SHAMPANORE,
Box P, Little Silver, N. J.

MASSASOIT POULTRY FARM —EAST PROV. R.I.— UTILITY BRED Barred P. Rocks

Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 100.
NO STOCK UNTIL FALL.

When one keeps poultry for profit, ability to lay, and to grow rapidly and mature early beats anything a score card can say on the subject, says Texas Farm and Ranch. It is results and not standard points that pays. It is just the reverse with the breeder of fancy stock.

J. & S. Poultry Supplies.

Don't Look For Eggs

this time of the year unless you feed our **Vigor Meat** and have a Bone Mill to cut your own green bone. If you want an Incubator—Cyphers is the best on earth. Our new illustrated **POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE** is free. Shall we send it.

Johnson & Stokes, 217-219 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

BARRED P. ROCK Cockerels for sale. Parents won first, second and third at Bristol, Conn. Write for prices. C. F. Bourgeois, Cromwell, Conn.

TRY THE PRACTICAL HEN SEPARATOR
Separates the layers from the non-layers. Equal to the best. Plans 75c. E. A. Joslyn, Hammononton, N. J.

BUFFINTON'S BUFFS!

Buff and Partridge Wyandottes, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Rose, Single and Pea Comb Rhode Island Reds. Old and young stock for sale. No more eggs for sale until 1901.
Rowland G. Buffinton, Fall River, Mass. Box 677.

At Philadelphia on BARRED ROCKS

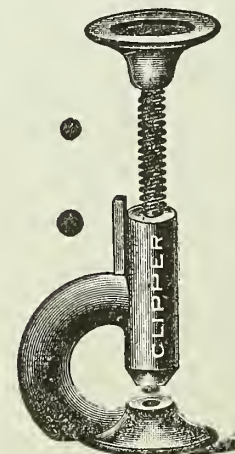
I won 2nd cockerel, 2nd special, and special for best colored cockerel. You can buy eggs from these winnings. I have Hawkins and Bradley Bros. stock. A few good cockerels and clear Barred pullets; also two dozen hens and pullets at right prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write.
C. C. SHORB, McDaniel, Md.

I have a 3 SECTION STAR BROODER

Used but one season. Capacity 600 chicks. All complete. Cost \$26; will sell for \$10.75. Also six outdoor Star Brooders, capacity 200 chicks each. Cost \$20 each; will sell for \$9 each. All top heat. Reason for selling am going in on larger scale, so use pipe systems. JAMES M. SMITH, Perkiomenville, Pa.

P. S.—I have four Rose Comb White Leghorn Cockerels for sale at \$1.50 each. One S. S. Hamburg C'k'l for \$1.50. A few S. C. Brown Leghorn C'k'l's \$1 each. A good Breeder R. C. Buff C'k'l for \$2.

Poultry Marker.



With the Marker here illustrated, any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different parties and strains can thus be kept, as well as to know your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. It costs, postpaid,

25 cts.

Send all orders to us.

FIVE MARKERS

SENT FOR \$1.00.

I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Remember that kindness pays when you are tempted to stone the hens that have taken advantage of an open gate and are scratching in forbidden territory, says *Golden Egg*. Sudden fright affects the egg supply, and if humane considerations do not influence poultrymen, that of financial gain should. In handling fowls, says *Golden Egg*, it should be borne in mind that to grasp and carry them by one leg is both cruel and harmful. Hold both legs and carry them heads up. As a rule poultry keepers are gentle and low voiced, but if not so by nature they must acquire this art.

Farm Journal gives this valuable hint (which we are now testing on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm): Instead of the base-boards at the bottom of the poultry fence, or at the base of the wire netting partition in the poultry house, put an extra strip of netting on the other side of the post or studding. This will keep the cock birds from fighting and will let more light into the pens, while this plan will be cheaper in many localities than using base-boards.

Here is a fact as stated by *Texas Farm and Ranch*: Work is necessary to health, vigor and vim. What would become of the human race if all were doomed to a life of listless idleness? Those who are thus unfortunately conditioned, play out in three generations. But are we writing of hens or men? Well, it don't make any difference; it's the same in either case. A disposition to loaf around and do nothing, is inherited from a previous generation and contributed in an exaggerated form to that which succeeds, when the creature, whether man or hen is not worth killing. Active, busy creatures are the prolific ones, and fairly fulfill their destiny, which is to multiply and replenish the larder.

The following extract is taken from the *Inter-State Poultryman*, and we use it for the good, common sense it contains: The poultry publishing business has become one of the leading enterprises of the country. There are nearly 100 poultry journals printed in the United States and there are many very able papers devoted to this particular industry. There seems to be a clash between the practical and the fancy poultry press, a condition which should not exist. The practical poultry press does not believe in scrub stock but advocates the breeding of the best poultry and the improvement of stock more for utility in meat and egg production, than the particular marking for feathers, combs, ear lobes, etc. As the breeding of thoroughbred poultry advances, this theory will prevail. It is our opinion that the time is not far distant when poultry must take its place on the pedigree list the same as horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Certain general markings will be required, but the main points to be reached will be quantity and quality of meat and eggs. We suggest that the leading breeders of the country turn their attention in this direction and let America be the first to place the poultry industry in the catalogue where it belongs.

Diseases—Remedy and Prevention.

Treat the Slight Ailments—Never Try to Cure Genuine Cases of Roup or Cholera, as Such Afflicted Birds are Unfit for Food or Breeding—Always Remember that Prevention is Better than Cure.

Severe cases of roup are no more or less than diphtheria.

Feather eaters do not like the bitter taste of powdered aloes dissolved in alcohol. Paint it on the bare spots caused by feather eating.

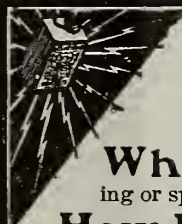
Where the ailing fowl has a great thirst, it is a good indication that fever exists. A few drops of aconite in the drinking water will greatly assist.

A French naturalist asserts that the use of pounded garlic with the usual food has been made to completely eradicate the gapes among pheasants in Europe.

Hens that are overfat are subject to indigestion. Make them exercise and change their food. *Golden Egg* recommends a strong infusion of white oak bark. Put a half-pint of the white oak bark tea in the drinking water. If the hens refuse to drink it force a teaspoonful of the tea down their throats.

Texas Farm and Ranch says that generally what is called sore head in chickens is really scabs caused by a minute parasite. Pick off the scabs, apply carbolic ointment, or a one per cent. solution of the acid, and then grease all the naked parts about the head. If there are scabs on the eyelids be careful not to get the carbolic ointment in the eyes, as it will destroy the sight.

A writer in one of the poultry papers recommends calomel for chicken cholera. The poultry editor of *Texas Farm and Ranch* says he tried calomel in various ways for cholera some



LEE'S LICE KILLER.

What It Is. Lee's Lice Killer is a liquid for killing lice, mites and other vermin on poultry and hogs. It is used by painting, spraying or sprinkling it on roosts for chickens; on rubbing posts or bedding for hogs.

How It Operates. It kills all mites or lice on the roosts, or wherever applied and it then evaporates, forming a gas of the same weight as air. This gas or vapor penetrates the feathers of the fowls on the roosts and kills all body lice. A certain portion of the fluid evaporates very slowly and remains on the roosts and other woodwork for a long time, disinfecting the poultry house, and preventing other insects from gaining a foothold. It is the same with hogs when applied to bedding and rubbing posts.

Superiority. It saves time, labor and expense. It saves handling and disturbing fowls or animals. It does not have to touch lice to kill them. It is the modern method, far superior to old methods of dusting, dipping and greasing.

Reasons Why Lee's Lice Killer is a good lice killer. It is all lice killer, undiluted. It is always the best and always the cheapest, in real, insect destroying power. It is the original liquid Lice Killer; our own invention, perfected by our years of experience. We guarantee it to be exactly as represented. It is endorsed by Poultry and Farm Journals; by stock and poultry raisers everywhere. It is on sale in every state in the Union and can be supplied by any dealer. It is a money saver and a money maker to the raiser of chickens and hogs.

Four sizes—quart, 35 cents; half gallon, 60 cents; gallon, \$1.00, and 5 gallon, \$4.00. Handsomely lithographed souvenir catalogue free.

Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb., or 8 Park Place, N. Y. City.

FREE.—To any one who has never tried Lee's Lice Killer we will send a free quart can by express from Omaha office. The same offer applies to our large 42-ounce packages of Lee's Egg Maker and Chicken Medicine. Give name of Express office.



Now is the Time You Want Eggs!

BY FEEDING YOUR FOWLS A LITTLE

Banner Egg Food & Tonic

your hens will lay lots of eggs and you can double your profits, as this is the season of the year when fresh laid eggs are scarce.

Remember, this TONIC does not force your hens to lay, it only brings them up to the pink of condition which is necessary for egg production. To those who have never used it, we simply ask you to give it a trial and be convinced.

Prices, One Pound can 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents.

Five cans \$1.00 on board express in New York.

Our Immense Illustrated Poultry Supply Catalogue sent FREE.

EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,

W. V. RUSS, Proprietor.

26 and 28 Vesey Street, New York City.

WHEN WRITING KINDLY MENTION A FEW HENS.



The \$5.00 Champion Brooder

is not a broiler—it never gets hot enough to cook or smother chicks. It is not a refrigerator—it will never get cold enough to chill or freeze. Remains at just the right temperature to produce the best results.

"The Champion is Known by its Work."

It is recognized as the best and most reliable brooder made and is endorsed as such by leading authorities. Equally good indoors or outdoors. Don't buy a brooder until you get our descriptive catalogue and testimonials.

J. A. BENNETT & SONS, Box 1, Gouverneur, N. Y.

15 years ago, and every fowl died. Some died within ten minutes after taking the dose. It is our private opinion, thus publicly expressed, that curing or recovery of a sick chicken or other fowl is proof that it did not have cholera.

Poultry Culture says: "Cholera is sometimes caused by impurities taken through the mouth." To this *Texas Farm and Ranch* replies: "It has been demonstrated over and over that cholera is contracted only by taking cholera germs by way of the mouth. Taking filth by that route may, and often does, kill fowls; but no amount of filth can contribute fowl cholera, unless it is infected with the specific germs of that disease. Every poultry editor ought to be familiar with this fact."

Iowa Homestead says roup is incurable in all of its stages. It is very dangerous in its worst stages. It is fatal when bad, and transmissible in its milder form even to the offspring. It is a blood disease and the best way to eradicate it is to kill all the affected fowls and either burn or bury them. All sick fowls should be isolated from the well ones, and those having it lightly may be helped by remedies, but should never be bred, as it will reappear in the offspring. If they have it mildly and can be helped by remedies so they can be put on the market, that is the best disposition to make of them.

"When a bird becomes sick," sensibly advises the *Mirror and Farmer*, "it should be placed in a coop by itself, or a number may be put together, so as to permit of handling them without frightening all of the others. If the bird refuses to eat it indicates that it is a serious case, but food should not be forced upon them other than to give them something nourishing. A tablespoonful of warm milk, with two drops of brandy will often invigorate a sick bird and induce it to eat, and for that purpose oatmeal boiled in milk to a thick consistency is excellent. A little finely chopped meat is also beneficial, but do not force too much at a time upon them."

Here's more logic by *Texas Farm and Ranch*: "Roup in fowls is a very indefinite designation. A 'bad cold' is called roup; diphtheria is called roup; inflammation of the lungs, which nearly always involves the mucus membrane of all the air passages is called roup; and, in short, if a fowl has anything the matter with it that exhibits external symptoms of internal inflammation or any ailment of throat, mouth or nostrils, it is charged with having roup. The diphtheric form is most fatal, and even in case of recovery the bird is good for nothing ever afterwards. It is rarely the case that a fowl is any good after a spell of sickness, no matter what the sickness may be. Remedies are comparatively worthless. Preventatives should receive more attention than they do. Comfort, sound food and disinfection are the mainstay of the poultry business in a sanitary sense."

Advance Trap Nest. Once tried, always used. Circular free. W. Darling, So. Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

ELM POULTRY YARDS,

HARTFORD, CONN.

32 PAGE ELEGANT, ILLUSTRATED, DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FREE.

1200 to 1500 EGGS RECEIVED DAILY.

PRIZE Matings, \$3 per setting; two for \$5. LAYING Matings, \$1 per setting.

White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas.

STATE AGENT FOR THE STAR INCUBATOR CO.

WINTER EGGS HOW TO GET THEM.

Selection, Care and Food of Laying Hens.

The above is the title of a new book. The latest in the Farm-Poultry series; **PRICE 25 cts.** In many respects it will be the most valuable book we have ever published, because it treats of one subject only, of which every poultry raiser, large or small, wants to know all that is new, or best, namely, how to get the most eggs in winter when prices are high. **THE BOOK** will be sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in cash or postage stamps; or we will send the book and a year's subscription to Farm-Poultry both for \$1.

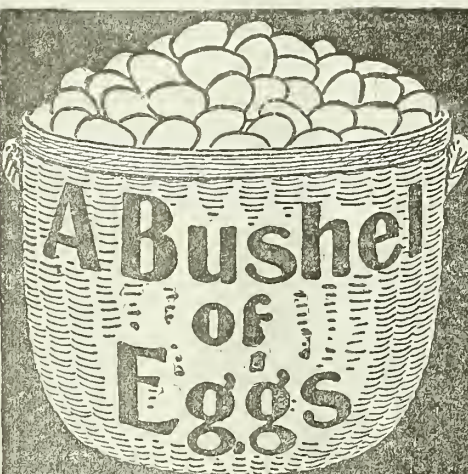
SPECIAL OFFER.

FARM-POULTRY,	Semi Monthly one year	- - -	\$1.00
A FEW HENS,	Monthly, " "	- - -	.25
WINTER EGGS,	HOW TO GET THEM.	- - -	.25

ALL THREE FOR \$1.10.

Send all orders to us with cash, P. O. or Express money order.

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.



In the fall and winter is worth a barrel in hot weather. There's a way that never fails to fetch eggs when they're wanted, and that is to feed, once a day, in a warm mash

**Sheridan's
CONDITION
Powder**

It helps the older hens, makes pullets early layers, makes glossy plumage on prize winners. If you can't get it we send one package, 25 cts.; five, \$1. 2-lb. can, \$1.20; six for \$5. Ex. paid. Sample poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Feed for Eggs.

The following method of feeding is based upon experience:—Every morning feed early a warm mash, made as directed below. Every noon feed whole oats, barley or buckwheat. Every night feed whole wheat—corn when very cold. The cooked mash should be made as follows:—Mix thoroughly (while dry), in a barrel or box, equal parts of corn meal, shorts, wheat middlings and ground oats. Take two quarts of this dry mixture, add to it one quart of well cooked vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, table and kitchen scraps; add a little salt for seasoning. To the whole, in a pail, add three heaping teaspoonfuls of SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER; then with boiling hot water mix the whole into a mash until the dry meal is well scalded. Do not have it sloppy, but a crumbly, well cooked mash. Feed while the mash is warm. The above is enough for 30 to 40 hens, unless of large Asiatic breeds.

Our Market Report.

An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of January—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.

NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	26	24	25
Broilers, dressed	30	20	25
Fowls, dressed.....	11	9	10
Ducks, dressed.....	13	10	11 1-2
Spring Turkeys, dressed ..	12	9	10 1-2
Turkey hens, dressed	10	9	9 1-2
Turkey toms, dressed	9	8	8 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed.....	5 1-2	5	5 1-4
Geese, dressed.....	10	8	9
Fowls, live.....	9 1-2	8	8 3-4
Chickens, live.....	9	7	8
Roosters, live.....	6	4	5
Turkeys, live.....	9	7	8
Ducks, live, pair.....	.65	.50	.57 1-2
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.00	\$1.37	\$1.18 1-2

PHILADELPHIA.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	22	20	21
Hens, live.....	9	8	8 1-2
Hens, dressed	10	9	9 1-2
Old Roosters, live.....	7	6	6 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed	7	6	6 1-2
Spring Chickens, live	10	8	9
Spring Chickens, dressed	12	11	11 1-2
Nearby broilers.....	24	18	21
Fancy roasting Chickens..	16	15	15 2-2

BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape	35	25	30
Chickens, dressed.....	16	13	14 1-2
Fowls, dressed	12	10	11
Roosters, dressed.....	6	6	6
Ducks, dressed.....	12	10	11
Turkeys, old.....	10	8	9
Turkeys, Spring.....	12	9	10 1-2
Broilers.....	18	16	17
Spring Chickens, live.....	9 1-2	8	8 3-4

CHICAGO.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	20	18	19
Chickens, hens, scalded....	8	7 1-2	7 3-4
Chickens, hens, alive.....	8	6	7
Spring Chickens, live.....	8	6	7
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old.....	9	8	8 1-2
Ducks, Spring, dressed....	10	8	9
Geese, live, per dozen..	\$8.50	\$6.00	\$7.25
Turkey hens, dressed.....	9	8	8 1-2
Turkey hens, live.....	8	7	7 1-2
Turkey gobblers, dressed..	8	6	7
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7	6	6 1-2

BARRED Plymouth Rock Eggs. \$2 per 13; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100. Fine vigorous stock from leading strains. Abram Tallman, Englewood, N. J.

BIG MAIL for poultrymen. Insert your name in our Poultry Directory and receive poultry papers, poultry catalogues, etc., every day, only 10 cents. Poultry Directory Co., Goshen, Ind.

EGG BASKETS.

Best and cheapest for shipping "eggs for hatching." Any size up to 60 eggs, 5 cents each. Circular. W. R. CURTISS & CO., (2) Ransomville, N. Y.

THOROUGHbred

S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred for great laying. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting; \$5.00 per 100. Stock for sale. F. J. BARNES, Turin, N. Y.



White Plymouth Rocks.

EGGS { from selected vigorous stock, \$1.00 per 13; \$4.00 per 100.

STEPHEN WHITE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Light Brahmas (Cost and Felch strain) \$2.00 for 15. White Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 per 15. A few White P. Rock pullets at \$1.00 each. W. M. & M. W. POFFENBERGER, Bakersville, Wash. Co., Md.





The Egg Basket

will be full to overflowing winter and summer if you feed the hens on green cut bone.

THE ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

prepares bone in the best way because it is the best bone cutter. It runs easiest because it is the only bone cutter made having ball bearings. So constructed that it can't choke on bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Cuts on the shear plate plan—leaves a fine shaving of bone easily consumed by chick or fowl. It makes money for the hen man or for the broiler man. Catalogue No. 1 free.

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.



ROSE and S. C. White, S. C. Brown and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Eggs 75 cts. per 15; \$4.00 for 105. Mr. and Mrs. S. RIDER, Maryland, N. Y.

90 varieties choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and the true Belgian Hares. All described in Colored Descriptive sixty-page Book and mailed for 10 cents. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM. White Wyandottes exclusive. Bred for utility as well as fancy. Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$2.00 per 30. A. H. GERMOND, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

My Brown Leghorns

are great layers. Eggs for hatching from pure bred, farm raised stock. Prices reasonable. Write. Egg record tree. LEE SHORTT, Lower Cabot, Vt.

200 nice vigorous WHITE WYANDOTTES. Best brown egg strain in America. Prices low. Also my entire stock Buff Wyandottes at half price. W. E. MACK, West Woodstock, Vt.

CRYSTAL SPRING FARM White Wyandottes and Buff Plymouth Rocks are bred for eggs and meat, yet they have won wherever shown this Fall and Winter. They will please you. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. E. R. PERRY & SON, No. Charlestown, N. H.

1891. 1901.

COBURN'S Barred Plymouth Rocks

Are the Fancy and Utility kind.

They are noted for large size, fine yellow legs and beaks, deep blue even bearing and superior utility qualities. Choice Cockerels and Pullets for sale at right prices. Eggs for hatching from ten grand pens at \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$10.00 per 75. Eggs for incubator \$6.00 per 100. Send for circular; also two two-cent stamps for egg record sheets. Six free with each order.

F. A. P. COBURN, E-759 Stevens Street, Lowell, Mass.



EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

To cure the common ailments that may occur in every family as long as life

has woes. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT has been used and indorsed since 1810, to relieve or cure every form of Pain and Inflammation. Is Safe, Soothing, Sure. Otherwise it could not have existed for almost a Century.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Is strictly a family remedy for Internal as much as External use To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.

Originated by an old Family Physician. Trust what time has indorsed. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 and 50c. Book Treatment of Disease sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

R. and S. C. R. I. REDS. Stock for sale. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Irving Crocker, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BURGLARS' ALARMS. Patterns and instructions 20 cents. Also grit machine plans for 20 cents. AUG. R. LORENZ, 452 Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Profitable layers. Eggs from the best of stock \$1.25 per 15. L. G. HELLER, Bridgeton, N. J.

BLACK LANGSHANS Cockerels, BROWN LEGHORNS \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1.00. S. W. BRACKNEY, Santa Fe, Ohio.

HANSSON'S R. I. REDS won at Boston, 1901. Eggs from strong, vigorous stock \$2 per 15; \$5 per 100. W. Wyandottes are bred for eggs and lots of them Eggs \$2 per 15. A. A. Hansson, Maplewood, Mass.

\$1800 EASY TERMS—will buy five acre poultry plant. Fifty miles from New York. Good buildings. Address, A. W. BREWSTER, Hammonton, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Improve your flock by getting one of our vigorous, free range cockerels at \$2 each. They are all right. Details for the asking. C. & A. W. WADSWORTH, Valley View Poultry Yards, Oscawana, N. Y.

Winner at Madison Square Show, 1901. Second R. C. R. I. Red Pullet.

Rose Comb R. I. Reds

Eggs for hatching from thoroughbred and good laying stock, \$1.50 per 15 eggs.

EGBERT R. REID, Englewood, N. J.

Vaughn's White Wyandottes

ARE BRED TO LAY.

Eggs from our best layers \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100.

C. E. VAUGHN, Lyons Hill Poultry Farm, Illustrated Circular free. Athol Centre, Mass.

Layers that Win.

STAY WHITE WYANDOTTES; R. I. REDS that are **RED**. Pedigreed for heavy laying of brown eggs by trap nests. My Wyandottes won 1st, 3d, pens; 1st, 2d, 3d, cocks; 2d, 3d, 4th, hens; 1st, 2d, 3d, eggs; 9 Specials. My Reds won 2d, pen, 2d, eggs and Specials, at Manchester, N. H. Shows, 1900. Scored 92 to 95 each. Stock and eggs from high-scoring heavy layers. Write.

C. E. DAVIS, Warner, N. H.

People We Know.

Facts and News Gleaned Especially for A FEW HENS About People We Know.

At this time of year the poultryman wants eggs above everything else. If his hens ever have an opportunity of showing what they can do, now is their chance, for eggs mean money during this and next month. It is hardly worth while at this time to go into the necessity of careful and judicious feeding in order to get a supply of eggs. Every poultryman realizes that the hen can lay eggs only when she has the necessary ingredients at her command, and that she must get these ingredients in her food. The leading poultry raisers in the country (we do not know of a single exception) are a unit in saying that of all foods which can be given poultry, none has a better effect on the egg basket at a less expense, than Cut Green Bone. Since the day when the original Bone Cutter (The Mann) was put on the market, Green Bone has increased in popularity and has doubled the income of many a poultry raiser. The Mann Bone Cutter was the original and is still the most largely used. Its popularity is the best indication of its merit. Send to F. W. Mann Co., Milford, Mass., for new catalogue and book on feeding.

HYDRO-SAFETY LAMPS.

The success of artificial incubation depends, to a greater degree than many persons seem to think, upon the source of heat. "Just any kind" of a lamp will not answer the purpose. The ideal incubator, to do the best work, must have a lamp which can be left to itself without danger of going out, smoking or exploding. The Hydro-Safety Lamp, now used in the best incubators, answers this purpose perfectly. A water jacket surrounds the wick tube, preventing it from becoming over-heated, and thus generating more gas than the flame consumed. It assures absolute safety and gives a uniform blaze, producing uniform heat. A new catalogue just issued by the inventor and manufacturer of the Hydro-Safety Lamp, L. R. Oakes, Bloomington, Indiana, gives many valuable pointers on incubation; lists a large variety of poultry supplies such as thermometers, regulators, thermostatic bars and other articles needed by the poultry-raiser. Send for it.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

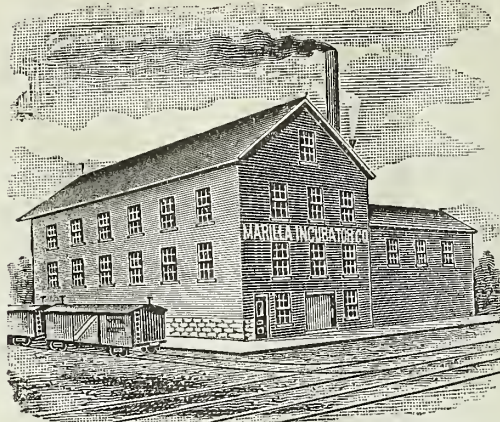
Home and Flowers, of Springfield, Ohio, is one of the brightest and sprightliest of the modern magazines. It discusses how to grow flowers, how to make the home and the landscape beautiful, and is really practical and helpful. Without question it stands at the head of all floral publications, and there is not a home in the land which will not be better and happier for its monthly visits. While the regular subscription price is \$1 a year, the publishers are making a special offer good for thirty days, of three months' subscription for only 10 cents, and they send postpaid to each subscriber received on this offer, a rose-plant of vigorous stock—such a plant as many florists charge 25 cents for. We know every one of our readers will be interested in Home and Flowers, and we do not know of a better way in which to spend 10 cents. Send for it. Address, FLORAL PUBLISHING Co., Citizens Bank Building, Springfield, Ohio.

A GOOD POULTRY HOUSE.

A first-class poultry supply store has been established at 38 Vesey Street, New York. It is under the management of Mr. Adin G. Pierce, the well-known expert incubator operator and poultryman, who will be glad to give authoritative advice as well as to sell the best of all that the poultry raiser needs. The new store is owned by the Star Incubator Co., of Bound Brook, N. J., and carries a choice and full line, including the sterling "Star" Incubators and Brooders, "Lincoln" Flint Coated Roofing, "Franklin" Lice Killer, "Star Specifics," bone cutters, etc. This is a step in the right direction, and we wish the new store well-merited success.

S. C. WHITE and BROWN Leghorns. **S. C. WHITE Wyandottes.** Eggs from large, healthy and continuous layers \$1 per sitting. FRED. S. JOURDAN, Brantford, Conn.

E. R. Perry & Son, proprietors of Crystal Spring Farm, North Charlestown, N. H., are advertising four utility breeds in this issue. Look it up.



A MODEL INCUBATOR FACTORY.

The accompanying illustration shows the factory of the Marilla Incubator Company, newly built this season at Rose Hill, N. Y. It is devoted entirely to the manufacture of the Marilla Incubators and Brooders, and is thoroughly equipped with new machinery, including a 60-horse power Corliss engine, and everything found in a first-class, up-to-date woodworking factory and planing mill. The metal working department is also equipped with a number of special machines used in making the hot air tank or radiator, which is a special feature of the Marilla Hot Air Machine. This radiator is made of galvanized iron and has three inlets of pure warm air, instead of one as in the ordinary incubator. The radiator hangs suspended by a flange so that it does not touch the side of the incubator, and as the sides are lined with asbestos paper, there is absolutely no danger of fire. The radiator is so constructed as to give the greatest possible heating surface, thus maintaining an even temperature with the least amount of fuel. A return flue system carries the hot air to all parts of the incubator, conducts it along the sides and finally discharges it through two ports on top of the machine. No direct heat from the lamp enters the chamber. The Marilla Company has never claimed to manufacture the "cheapest" incubator, preferring to put out at a fair price a machine that will stand every test and do perfect work. They buy all their lumber in car-load lots and pass it through large double dry kilns, thus thoroughly seasoning it before it goes into the factory. Only first-class machinists of unquestioned skill are employed, and every incubator is tested before being crated. All this care is necessary because the Marilla is sold on thirty days trial, and the Company cannot afford to send out a machine that is not entirely up to the mark. The new catalogue of the Marilla is a handsome little book full of practical suggestions on incubation and brooding. Send for it.

W. P. ROCK pullets and cockerels, \$2 to \$3 each. Eggs \$1.25 for 13. F. W. Horne, Livingstonville, N. J.

LIGHT Brahma cockerels and pullets \$1 each. Eggs \$1 per sitting. Arthur Mozley, Draught, Mass.

GOLDEN Buff Leghorns. Standard bred. Four choice breeding yards. Sturdy stock. Eggs \$1 per 13. Write wants. Thos. Keeler, Waverly, N. Y.

WE are booking orders for eggs from Wyck-off's great laying strain of White Leghorns, 40 for \$2.00. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. ELM GROVE YARDS, Ausable Forks, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Pullets, early hatched, Winter layers, \$1 each. Eggs 75c. per 13. J. W. Bromley & Son, Southbridge, Mass.

FOR SALE. 300 Light Brahmas, Barred P. Rocks, Black Minorcas, Single C, White and Brown Leghorns, Silver S. Hamburgs. Winners of 127 premiums this season. A. B. Cowdery, Milford, N. H.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Eggs from first-class stock \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. We are not selling on a past reputation, but are laying a foundation for future business. PISCATAQUOG VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, Box 27, Goffstown, N. H.

GREAT MONEY MAKERS. W. P. Rocks, B. P. Rocks, Buff Leghorns and White Face Black Spanish. Eggs \$1.00 for 13. C. G. FRENCH, North Norway, Maine.

S. C. B. MINORCAS. Eggs \$2.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 45. J. M. REBSTOCK, Newton, Kansas.

Hanaford's Wachusett Strain White Wyandottes

Our pullets laid in November and December as high as 26 eggs each. We are prepared to book orders for eggs from these birds, and from yearling hens of this strain, some of them having a record of 219 eggs in a year, at \$1 per setting; \$2 for 30. This strain has been bred for beauty as well as utility; plump bodies, white plumage and yellow legs. We advise that eggs be engaged early; the cash need not be sent until time of shipment. Last season we sold ourselves short of eggs; this season we cannot do it as we want to raise 1,000 business birds.

Our **Buff Wyandottes** and **Rhode Island Reds** are bred for business and beauty. Eggs \$1.50 per setting; \$2.50 for 30. One Buff Wyandotte cock and several B. W. cockerels for sale. One Buff Wyandotte breeding pen for sale. Correspondence solicited. **FRED. A. HANAFORD,** Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass.

OUR RECORD ON BARRED ROCKS

This year. 22 Firsts, 17 Specials, 17 Second Premiums. Eggs from extra choice mating \$3 per 15. Choice mating \$2.00 per 15. Mating for utility \$1.00 per 15. **BAY STATE POULTRY YARDS,** Worcester, Mass.

UTILITY. 214 eggs averaged by my Wh. Wyandottes for year ending December 1st, 1900. Eggs from this strain \$1.25 per 15. **GEO. H. FREEMAN,** Hallowell, Maine.

SUCCESSFUL.

It was a happy thought years ago that suggested the name "Successful" to the Des Moines Incubator Company for their standard machine—a name fully deserved by the large trade they had built up on this pattern. The career of the Des Moines Incubator Company has been one of constant progress. From time to time necessary additions have been made to their factory, but this past year a step has been taken which materially increases the ease and dispatch with which they can handle this immense business. For greater convenience in shipping, as well as to permit their accumulating a large stock in advance of the season from which all early orders can be filled, a large storage warehouse has been added. It is most advantageously situated, as there are railroad tracks immediately alongside of the building, into which shipments can be directly loaded. One car was loaded for O. Rolland, Montreal, Agent for the Dominion of Canada. Another one of even greater interest is consigned to F. Lassetta & Company, Sydney, Australia. Thus it will be seen that even in far off and remote antipodean countries, the "Successful" is succeeding in winning its way to a marked degree. This is only one instance of the large foreign trade enjoyed by the Des Moines Incubator Company, and which has necessitated the printing of their catalogues in five different foreign languages. So far as we know they are the only manufacturers that have done this. The Des Moines Company have always been in faithful attendance at the various large poultry shows. Readers of this publication of a year ago will remember the very remarkable hatches made by the Des Moines people at New York and Boston, the incubation being started at Des Moines and timed so that the hatches occurred during the exhibit. In the meantime, of course, the machines with their precious contents were shipped almost 1500 miles by express; were two or three times transferred in open wagons from one line to another in Chicago, at New York and Boston, and it could not be seen by any diminution in the percentage hatched that the eggs had suffered in consequence. The only explanation to this is found in the superior hatching qualities of the "Successful" machine. We are not advised what new surprises the Des Moines people have in store for our readers this winter, but we may depend upon it that they will not fall behind the achievements of former years. No expense is spared in constructing these machines to make them absolutely perfect. It would appear unwise to risk losing an expensive hatch for the sake of saving a few dollars on the first cost of the machine, when an absolutely dependable incubator like the "Successful" can be had at moderate cost. The expense of operating the "Successful" is no greater than that of running the cheapest machine on the market—if as much. If our readers will kindly refer to the ad. of the Des Moines Incubator elsewhere in this issue, they will note what the Company has to say regarding its catalogue and the conditions under which it is mailed. It is a very complete book and one which cost a great deal of money to compile, but they are very liberal with them. In writing please mention having seen their ad. and notice in this publication.